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VOL. XXIII NO. 132 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

Another World Economic Conference Move

Stabilisation Of Currency

FRENCH PLAN

Set-Back To New Deal Improves Prospects Of Success

PARIS, June 3.

Is is understood that M. Caillaux is contemplating an international conference on currency stabilisation.—Reuter.

WORLD WILL WELCOME MOVE

LONDON, June 3.

Mr. Caillaux's intention in convening an International Currency Conference will probably be welcomed by all the countries concerned. Recently Mr. MacDonald stated in the House of Commons that "Government have been trying to get the initiative taken" towards currency stabilisation adding that the efforts have not been very successful.

The contemplated French 'de marche' may break the stalemate. M. Caillaux's reasons are believed to be partly external and partly internal. Some measure of the devaluation of the franc is doubtless necessitated by internal considerations and will be vastly more palatable to the French public, if the step can be linked with an international agreement.

The prospects of American co-operation is considered to be improved since the setback of the New Deal programme. Her concentration on the latter had prevented the United States displaying a more helpful attitude towards the abortive World Conference of 1933, but President Roosevelt may now be glad to find an external escape from the present internal worries.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH PREMIER'S POLICY

PARIS, June 3.

The financial world is showing confidence in the M. Bouisson Government which faces parliament to-morrow afternoon. The demand for Government issues when the bourse opened, so heavily exceeded the supply that quarter of an hour elapsed before the prices could be quoted. Then 4½ and 3 per cent "rentes" rose over three points from May 31. Thanks to the restoration of confidence, a large public loans are expected in the near future.

General currency stabilisation is the corner-stone of the policy of the Finance Minister Caillaux. He is credited with the intention of shortly proposing the resumption of the London Economic Conference of 1932. "Recovery international trade is in the forefront of my pre-occupations" M. Caillaux said to newspapermen. It will be singularly facilitated if the great currencies other than the franc can soon be made the object of stabilisation decided in common.

M. Caillaux has already initiated reforms including the decision to appoint two Commissions one of which is to consider the re-organisation of the Stock Exchange and the other to elaborate the means of making expenditure correspond with revenue.—Reuter.

SWISS MINISTER RESIGNS

HAGUE, June 3.

Dr. Steenberghe, Minister of Economics, resigned following disagreement with the Premier and other Cabinet Members over the devaluation issue.—Reuter.

QUETTA QUAKE WORST IN HUMAN HISTORY

More Skocking Tales of Death And Devastation

MOUNTAIN BURST CREATES LANDSLIDE

Further Excavation Impossible!

BUT THOUSANDS STILL LIE BURIED UNDER DEBRIS

LONDON, June 3.

The House of Commons listened with sympathetic silence to the long statement of Sir Samuel Hoare on the Quetta earthquake replying to Major Attlee's request for information. Sir Samuel said:

"I deeply regret to say that the reports I have received about this appalling disaster unfortunately bear out what appeared in the press. I grieve to state that the whole city of Quetta has been destroyed.

The Viceroy has inaugurated a Relief Fund and has issued an appeal to which I am sure there will be prompt and sympathetic response.

I have no doubt that I am speaking for all sections of the House and the country as a whole when I say that our deep sympathy goes out to all who have suffered from this terrible calamity the news of which has so profoundly shocked us all.

Major Attlee requested Sir Samuel Hoare to make it clear that is was not intended to abandon the search for living persons in the Quetta ruins. Sir S. Hoare replied: "certainly."—Reuter.

FURTHER EXCAVATION IMPOSSIBLE!

SIMLA, June 3.

A Simla report says:—

Shocks of varying intensity still continue. A large mountain landslide outside occurred yesterday afternoon.

Troops have been constantly occupied in excavating the living and the dead, but this is no longer possible.

With reference to the news that Quetta will be sealed up under military guard it is pointed out in official circles that this action was not decided until it became certain that there were no further survivers. It was imperative to seal up the town in order to prevent the outbreak of disease.

Every possible step was taken by the local authorities to safeguard property.—A.P.

OPPOSITION TO BLOWING UP DEBRIS

LAHORE, June 3.

Opposition is being generally voiced by letters and telegrams from various quarters to the suggestion that as a last resort Quetta authorities might be compelled to blow up debris under which 20,000 bodies, it is said, still remain unrecovered. The following is a typical representation made to the higher authorities including the Viceroy, the A.-G.-G., Baluchistan and the Governor of the Punjab.

"The rumour that authorities are blowing up the debris at Quetta is greatly resented. We can send relief parties to excavate if allowed. President Arya Samaj and All-India Hindu League."

EXTENT OF CALAMITY

More Facts About 'Quake Havoc

SIMLA, June 3

The following official statement has been issued by the Government of India regarding the Quetta earthquake situation based on official messages received till midday on 3rd June:—

(A) MATERIAL DAMAGED: there were renewed shocks at intervals throughout yesterday, but no further serious damage or casualties are reported.

OVER 50 PER CENT, DEAD

(1) QUETTA CITY: The total dead is estimted at 26,000 out of an estimated population before the earthquake of 40,000. It is estimated that not less than 20,000 corpses remain buried in the debris. Bodies about 5,000 recovered, were either buried or burnt.

(2) CANTONMENT AREA: Reports now confirm that R.A.F. lines and one quarter of the military cantonment was destroyed, but the Staff College area is not damaged. The dairy building was damaged, but is standing.

VILLAGES DESTROYED

(3) OUTLYING DISTRICTS: Chaman Loralal and Fort Sandeman are not affected. It is estimated that seventy per cent. of the population in some outlying villages were either dead or injured. Villages between and including Mastung and Beleli are reported to be completely destroyed.

(B) RELIEF WORK AND SUPPLY: The numbers now being fed including troops are approximately British 6,000 and Indian 30,000. The food situation is satisfactory. Milk supply is available for children. Supplies of tinned milk, tinned meat, meat essence, perishables and brandy are being distributed.

4,000 TREATED

The Indian Military Hospital treated about 4,000 wounded and 10,000 have evacuated to the rest camp on the race course. Eleven thousand dozes of antitetenic syrum and large supplies of cholera vaccine were sent to Quetta yesterday by air and train. Supplies of medical stores such as flannel, bandages, splints, iodine, creosol and every description of medical supplies have been and are being despatched. Arrangements are made to send 100 medical students, 50 nursing sepoys and also general hospital personnel.

SUPPLY WORK

The Royal Indian Army Service corps personnel for supply work was also despatched. Electric light power station is working on restricted load. General Ironside, quarter-Master-General is leaving for Quetta to-day.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

(c) ADMINISTRATION: About 3,500 persons evacuated from

(Continued on page 5.)

CASUALTIES MOUNTING UP

Will Jubilee Fund Be Diverted?

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 3.

That ultimately the casualties for the entire earthquake area may mount up to 50,000 including the killed and the wounded may now be given as a fair estimate of the situation. This tragedy is worse than human history has ever known. Government was naturally anxious to prevent panic and scare and no doubt for that reason declared as "highly exaggerated" the figure of 30,000 casualties given out from unofficial source by the Associated Press but now the Government's own estimates for Quetta and Mastung alone takes us above 30,000.

It must be admitted that every possible facility has been given to the press here regarding the disaster.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S DUTY

As for the criticism that the European casualties were attended to and not the Indian casualties, the fact of the matter is that though there is no racial issue involved, the Secretary of State, as the Minister responsible for the public of England would never have execused any delay in this matter and the fact that the India Office answered hundreds of calls and callers shows that the Government of India were in duty bound to attend to this matter first. The Indian public opinion does not hold the Government of India responsible in the same way.

LACK OF INDIAN LIST OF CASUALTIES

While it is true that Indian casualties being so large could not be ascertained and issued, the fact remains that at least two dozen most prominent Indian names could have been given out while no news is yet available of the solitary Indian press correspondent in Quetta. The local Government knew the names of prominent citizens, Durbaris and Indian officials and this list could have been made up early. However criticism in this sphere need not detract from the praise due for the most prompt handling of the situation.

The question now is how will lakhs of rupees worth of ornaments and cash be recovered and how would it be distributed. The task is immense.

JUBILEE FUND CONTROVERSY

As regards the Silver Jubilee Fund, whatever be the weighty reasons for not diverting it to Quetta relief (and it may be assumed that the King's wishes were consulted in matter) the fact remains that Indian public would have been most gratified by a stroke of imagination diverting the Fund to this, the greatest measure of relief of human suffering. At least the provinces which will get the minimum of 70 per cent of the share of the Fund can voluntarily divert the Fund to the Quetta relief and many donors can express themselves publicly in the matter to strengthen the hands of those on the Provincial Committees, who would like to back such a proposition. It is true that a third part of the Fund to be retained for Red Cross and other similar organisation need not be touched but the provincial quota should be surrendered for Quetta relief work.

INDIANS' SOUL CAN'T BE CRUSHED

Bhulabhai's Stirring Call To Strengthen Village Organisation

GOVT.'S FEAR OF CONGRESS

FOLLACHI, June 2.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai opening the sixth Coimbatore Political Conference, to-day, exhorted the people to work in the village organisations since they were parts of the great national organisation.

He wanted them to realise their potential strength and to run small institutions like Municipalities and District Boards efficiently. The people as a result of subjection had lost their civic sense. Every country should aim at training citizens which was essential for laying the true foundation of Swaraj.

Continuing Mr. Desai explained the value of the vote and how people should exercise it. He appealed to voters to cast their votes in favour of those who worked for the larger interests of the country in a spirit of service, leaving aside other considerations. He exhorted them to forget their differences in civic matters and to work wholeheartedly for civic amenities. He added that those who sought entry into local boards for the sake of power would be unseated without exception.

GOVT.'S FEAR

He congratulated all who had made sacrifices for freedom during the civil disobedience movement. The recent Assembly elections had demonstrated that the country was with the Congress contrary to the expectations of Government. They had not the courage to dissolve the present Councils because they feared that Congressmen would sweep the polls. The soul power of Indians could never be crushed.

GO TO THE VILLAGES

Concluding Mr. Desai exhorted the educated unemployed to go to the villages to spread the gospel of the Congress. He appealed to the audience to realise the importance of the all-India Village Industries Association and to join the Congress in large numbers.

Mr. Thangavelu Gounder, Reception Committee Chairman, stated that Swaraj was the only to make Government responsible to the legislatures.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA

Mr. Subraman in his presidential address paid a tribute to the great work done by Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders and appealed for support for the Village Industries Association and the eradication of untouchability.

Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipathi unfurled the National Flag.

The Local Municipal Council presented addresses to Mr. Bhulabhai and other leaders.—A. P.

SPECIAL SESSION OF ASSEMBLY

M. L. As. Agree To Govt. Proposal To Have Sitting In Nov.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

SIMLA, June 3.

I understand that members of the Assembly who were up here for the Select Committee work were informally sounded and generally agreed that there should be a special session in November rather than extending the September session into October.

PURSE OF RS. 1,000 FOR RAJEN BABU

Palghar's Reception To Congress President

(From A Correspondent).

TARAPUR, June 3.

Splendid reception was accorded to Rajen Babu at Palghar when thousands of people gathered to welcome him. A purse of Rs. 1000 along with addresses of welcome were presented on behalf of the Taluka Local Boards Palghar and Mahim, and the Kelva Village Panchyath.

PRINCES AND INDIA BILL

It Is Their Business To Convene Chamber Meeting, Says Hoare

LONDON, June 3.

In the House of Commons, Sir A. Knox asked when the Chamber of Princes will be summoned and urging the advisability of summoning the Chamber soon if possible to enable the Princes to come to a decision as regards the India Bill.

Sir S. Hoare replied that he had no information when the Chamber would be summoned.

It seemed to him essentially a case for the Princes themselves and the Viceroy to determine.

Mr. Oliver Locker Lampson inquired about the intentions of the Government of India concerning the proposal to instal a steam electric generating station at Vizagapatam and asked whether the scheme had started and when it would be completed.

Sir S. Hoare promised to inquire.—Reuter.

Wyatt has accepted the invitation to captain England at Nottingham.—Reuter's Special.

Babu Rajendra Prasad was entertained by the Mayor and pr ominent citizens of Bombay at a tea party in recognition of his services during the Bih ar earthquake.
The picture shows a group taken on the occasion with Rajen dra Babu (garlanded), Sir Purus hottamdas Thakurdas, Messrs. Nariman, H. P. Mody, Manu Subhedar and others.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

55. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Hindu Lady Doctor of L.C.P.S. status to take charge of Zenana Dispensary Nathdwara. Pay Rs. 120 to 150 according to qualification. Apply for particulars to the Medical Officer, Nathdwara (Mewar). 1175

Wanted—A Head Master for the D. A. A. V. High School, Ajmer. The candidate must be a trained graduate of at least 10 years teaching and administrative experience in High School in the grade of 150 to 250. Pay according to qualifications with Provident Fund benefits. He must be an Arya Samajist. Preference will be given to one who has worked in an Arya Samaj Educational institution. Applications must reach the undersigned upto 20th of June. 1935. Rai Bahadur Pt. Mithan Lall, Advocate. President. (1134).

Wanted Teachers to work between 7-30 & 9-30 p.m. Apply personally between 7-30 & 8-30 p.m. Tuesday. Karnatak Free Night School. 17, Kumta Street, Fort, Bombay. (4301).

Wanted:—Applications are invited from respectable and influential gentlemen for appointment as Organizers on salary and T. A. Basis. Those willing to undertake adequate guarantee of business from an allotted field, need only apply stating age, qualification and experience if any. Capable persons would get benefits of Provident Fund Scheme for Organizers. Applications should reach the undersigned, not later than the 20th June. If necessary, information may be sought personally. Manager, Western India Life Insurance Company Ltd., Satara. (1167).

Wanted a very competent and experienced Gujarati knowing Graduate with Sanskrit as Second Language to coach a matric student. Apply to Box No. 4296, "Bombay Chronicle."

Required an experienced Surveyor or Sub-Overseer, for upcountry. Apply sharp to Mr. Dikshit Care Messrs. Abdoolabhoy Lalljee & Co., Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (1152).

Wanted from June experienced M.A.'s or B.A.B.T.'s on Rs. 60-10|3-100. Also G.A. Lady on Rs. 35. Shaligram Model High School. Ahmednagar. (4293).

Wanted candidates. Lucrative service and income. New profession. Uncrowded field. Demand is great. Residence free. Prospectus on two anna stamps. Royal Institute, Sadar, Delhi. (4215).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow (Recognised by U. P. Government). Applications from matriculates for the Overseer class session July 1935 are being entertained now and shall be considered in the order they are received till the required number is made up. (4247).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by U. P. Govt.—Applications from Matriculates invited for Overseer Class, Session July, 1935. Admission commenced. Excellent employment facilities. Free Prospectus from Principal. (4308).

The Laxmi Tutorial & Commercial Institute, Dadar (Recognised by Government), imparts expert training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy Diploma of I.M.C., R.A. Final and Matriculation Examinations. Highly qualified and experienced staff. Enrolments commenced. Prospectus free. (4300).

Good education may come out of a hut. In a school it's education that counts: not buildings. Prospectus free from: Principal Abdussubhan, M.A., Muslim Boarding School, Deolali. (4286).

Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College—New Sessions begin 10 June. Four years' thorough standardized course as approved by All India Homoeopathic Medical Conference. Apply Registrar, Setna Building, Princess Street, Bombay. (4242).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

15 Monthly 11-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 150-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4267)

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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Public Notices

BEFORE 1925

The Public had the privilege of taking shares in Light Railway Companies, which were as safe as Government Paper, but better because they paid better interest. But under their Circular 2131F Railway Department 1925, this Privilege was withdrawn. By sanctioning the construction of the Almatti—Talikot Link on the 'Guideways' Transport system (Invented in India) single Rail Tramway, notified in the "Times of India" of 31st May. 1935, and published in detail in the Bombay Government Gazette of 30th May, 1935, the privilege has been revived. The same conditions practically have been allowed for this Company as were allowed before for Light Railways. Prospectus and full details, apply to:—C. SKELTON, Managing Director. G. R. R. F. L. CO. LTD., Almatti, Bijapur District. 1174

NOTICE

HEALTH OFFICER FOR THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF KARACHI.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Health Officer for the Corporation on a grade of Rs. 800-40-1,000 plus Motor Car allowance of Rs. 100 with one year's initial probation. Leave and Pension according to Municipal Rules. Subscription to Municipal (non-contributory) Provident Fund compulsory.

Applicants should possess medical qualifications registrable by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration in the United Kingdom in addition to Diploma of Public Health, granted by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, England, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Ireland or any British University. Applicants should have also had actual experience of the Public Health administration of a large sea port town or other similar organization.

Applications stating age and qualifications, with full particulars of Medical and administrative experience and accompanied by certificate of physical fitness from a registered Medical Practitioner and copies of testimonials and a recent photograph (which will not be returned), superscribed "APPLICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT AS HEALTH OFFICER" should reach the undersigned not later than 15th July, 1935.

Canvassing directly or indirectly any member of the Corporation will be a disqualification.

E. D. SHROFF.
Chief Officer.

1173

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER REGISTER and the REGISTER OF DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS will be closed from 17th day of June to 30th day of June 1935 (both days inclusive) for preparation of Interest Warrants.

R. H. PARKER.
General Manager & Secretary.
Bombay, 1st June, 1935.

(1170)

THE FINLAY MILLS, LTD.
RS. 1,000 REWARD.

We are given to understand that malicious statements are being circulated to the effect that the fine cloth produced in the Finlay Mills is not woven from Yarn spun in the Finlay Mills.

That statement is entirely false.

The Finlay Mill has never produced one lb. of cloth which was not woven from Yarn spun in the Finlay Mills either the present fine count cloth or previously.

We are prepared to prove this should any one desire it.

The above reward will be paid to anyone giving genuine information to our satisfaction which will lead to the detection of the person making the malicious statement complained of.

We hereby give warning that any person found to have made these malicious statements or to have spread these rumours will be immediately proceeded against with the utmost rigour of the law.

(1168)

Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA SHARE APPLICATIONS

Successful Applicants for Reserve Bank of India Shares, who are holders of receipts numbered between 5,001 and 10,000 issued by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay Local Head Office, are hereby informed that allotment letters have been received and will be delivered on personal application at the Imperial Bank of India, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, or to a duly authorised representative bearing a Letter of Authority from the applicant. Receipts should accompany applications for Allotment Letters.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 1st June, 1935

1172

SARVAJANIK LAW COLLEGE, SURAT

The COLLEGE will OPEN on 15th June. Both First and Second LL.B. students will be admitted. Hostel accommodation available Admissions will commence from 1st June. Prospectus and admission forms for College and Hostel will be sent on application.

C. M. GANDHI,
Principal

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Dispute Over Use Of Cauvery Waters

OOTACAMUND, June 3.

The dispute over the payment of Royalty to the Madras Government by the Mysore State for using the Cauvery waters for hydro-electric purposes at Sivasamudram, will it is stated, be referred by the Central Government to two expert engineers not belonging to either Government.—United Press.

SURPLUS BUDGET FOR MYSORE

Increased Provision Under "Education" And "Medical" Heads

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, May 31.

It must indeed be a matter for satisfaction to Mr. S. Shamanna Financial Secretary to the Government of Mysore, that he has been able to present a surplus budget for the year 1935-36. With the economic depression still prevailing and the expectations of Government not coming up to the standard to which they would like them to be, the Government have been able not merely to "balance" the budget for the new year, but also to show a small surplus.

SURPLUS BUDGET.

The budget of the Government of Mysore for the year 1935-36 anticipates a total receipt of Rs. 3,77,14,000. On the expenditure side a sum of Rs. 3,81,67,000 is provided for. Thus the budget for the coming year shows a surplus, though small, of Rs. 1,07,000.

A comparison of the budget with revised estimates for the year 1934-35 shows that under "Revenue" the sanguine expectations of the Government have not come true. While a total revenue of Rs. 2,48,73,000 under "Principal heads of Revenue" was anticipated, the Revised Estimates show a fall of a little over 12 lakhs. Railways have also not contributed to the expectations of Government. A revenue of Rs. 12,76,000 was expected under this head, but the Revised estimates show a revenue of only Rs. 10,39,000. On the other hand, increases are noticeable under "Interest", "Civil Administration", "Public Works", "Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works" and "Industrial and other Works". Under "Interest" there is an appreciable increase of more than 8 lakhs.

NOTABLE FEATURE.

It is gratifying to find from the detailed budget estimates for the new year that increased provision has been made under "Education" and "Medical". Under "Education" provision has been made for the construction of school buildings and improvements to the existing buildings.

LOSS IN IRON WORKS.

The budget of the Industrial Works of Government anticipates a deficit of Rs. 50,000 in the working of the Bhadravati Iron Works, a profit of Rs. 87,000 from the Government Soap factory, profit of Rs. 13,000 from the Porcelain Factory and a profit of Rs. 5,000 from the Industrial and Testing Laboratory. The Revised estimates for the year 1934-35 show a loss of Rs. 2,22,000 in the working of the Mysore Iron Works.

The budget estimates for the new year take into account the salary cuts. Government servants drawing a salary of below Rs. 100 p.m. will be exempt from the 'cut'.

PROSECUTION UNDER SARADA ACT.

7 Year-Old Bride Groom And 5 Year-Old Bride?

NOAKHALI, June 2.

Mr. P. D. Martyn, I.C.S., District Magistrate has ordered issue of summons against Azizur Rahman, Akbar Khan, Moulvi Muklasar Rahman, Abdul Rahman and Abdul Aziz Patadi under sections 5 and 6 of the Child Marriage Restraint Act.

This was the sequel to a complaint filed before the Magistrate to the effect that a seven-year-old boy of the first accused has been given in marriage to a five year girl of the second accused. The third man is said to have solemnised the marriage in which the other two acted as middlemen. After a judicial enquiry by the Sub-divisional Magistrate, the accused persons have been summoned to take their trial which takes place before the District Magistrate on the 17th June next.—United Press.

Five Injured In 'Bus Accident

TANGAIL (By Mail).

A motor bus, with about 20 passengers, while proceeding from Mymensingh to Tangail, suddenly turned turtle, as a result of which five persons, including a girl, were seriously injured. The girl was thrown into a deep ditch and Moulvi Abdul Gani, Sheristadar of the Kishorganj Munsiff's Court, remained unconscious for about an hour from the effects of the injuries he had received.

They were picked up by another bus and removed to Tangail for treatment.—A. P.

Enter Councils But Wreck Reforms

U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION TO A. I. C. C.

LUCKNOW, June 2.

The Executive Council of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting to-day, passed a resolution recommending to the All-India Congress Committee its decision, according to new Congress constitution, to set up Congress candidates to Legislatures. Their aim should be to wreck the Constitution adumbrated in the Joint Select Committee Report and fulfil that aim. No offices should be accepted.

DEMAND FOR FEROZABAD ENQUIRY

The Council also condemned the Ferozabad Tragedy and recorded its surprise that in spite of local complaints against the attitude of the authorities, the Government have not instituted an open, independent and impartial inquiry committee.

CIVIC BOARD

The Council further decided to contest the local bodies' elections and formed a Civic Board consisting of five members, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Acharya Narendra Deva, Mr. Sampurnanand, Mr. Srikrishna Dutt Paliwal and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, to conduct elections and chalk out the programme for the members.

A resolution sympathising with the Quetta 'quake sufferers was also passed.

A meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee held this evening confirmed all the resolutions.—United Press.

Jaipur Communique Is A Boomerang

States Conference Secretary Exposes Fallacy Of Explanation Of Sikar Incident

Mr. Manishanker Trivedi, General Secretary of the Indian States Peoples Conference, has issued the following statement to the press:—

"The communique issued by the Jaipur Durbar from Simla on May 25th relating to the Sikar incidents materially supports the issues raised in my last telegram to the Jaipur State Council and in fact makes our case for an independent inquiry stronger. I am surprised to find however that the said communique has very shrewdly avoided any reference to the previous settlement arrived at between the Sikar authorities and the Jat agriculturists and on the other hand drawn the Durbar's own, conclusions which will hardly convince anybody.

QUEER REASONS

The Jaipur Durbar's reference to the celebration of Their Majesties, Silver Jubilee and the Sikar Jagirdar's so-called announcement on the said occasion is uncalled for, unless, of course, it is intended for hood-winking the Political Department and for throwing a black curtain on such a tragic affair which has caused serious casualties among the Jat agriculturists. The said communique has narrated the affair as a riot, has given strange reasons for the Jaipur Durbar's lending the special armed police of the Jaipur State as a safeguard against possible disturbances and has attempted to justify the excesses in which only "necessary force" was used.

SHOCK TO CIVILISATION

The cold logic with which the communique justifies the destruction of the Jat childrens' school at Patua will shock the civilised world.

The communique states that the building wherein a school had been instituted "some months ago" in defiance of orders received from the Director of Education, Jaipur State, and the Sikar authorities and in which Jat children were taught doctrines inculcating resistance to lawful authority was knocked down as a warning. Certainly it is a warning to the public in general and to the Jat agriculturists who instituted the school with their own poor resources in particular regarding the attitude of those Princes of Rajputana towards the spread of education in their States.

NOT THE RIGHT METHOD

The Jaipur Durbar's refusal to remedy the legitimate grievances of the agriculturists, their continued attempt to cause provocation and incitement among the illiterate Jats as evinced in the thoughtless act of demolishing the school their attitude towards the dissension between the Jats and the Rajputs and their recent resort to methods of disallowing outside search-light into their dark corners will not help them in the long run.

I still hope that wiser counsels will prevail and the Jaipur Durbar will see their way to accept an independent inquiry into the Sikar affair.

I further appeal to all sympathisers with the victims of the Sikar tragedy to present a united front and prevail upon the authorities concerned to institute an independent inquiry into the Sikar excesses."

Simla, June 1.—Colonel E. W. C. Bradfield, Assistant Director, Medical Services, Peshawar District, has been appointed Surgeon-General with the Bomay Government in succession to Major General H. R. Nutt, who has been granted leave preparatory to retirement.

BIHAR CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP

Enrolment In Full Swing

PATNA, June 3.

Enrolment of Congress members is going on in full swing throughout the Province.

In the Sub-Division of Bihar as many as 1,700 members were enrolled so far.

From the latest information from Motihari it appears a little above 4,000 members were enrolled in the district of Champaran uptil May 31.

In order to fill up the quota of membership from their respective jurisdictions the Congress workers are observing "Congress Members Week" from June 1 to June 7.—United Press.

SIX MONTHS FOR HUNGER STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

A prisoner in Naini Central Jail who was recently on hunger strike was awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment for breach of jail discipline.

DUMKA, June 2.

A strange phenomenon was visible in the sky the day before yesterday night of about 10 p.m.

A big meteor of extraordinary brilliance suddenly appeared in the sky throwing its bright fiery light on the village of Nagaruntari and disappearing in a few seconds in the easterly direction.—United Press.

GUNTUR CONGRESS DISPUTE

Secretary's Telegram To President Of A. I. C. C.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

GUNTUR, (By Mail.)

Mr. S. Sivaswamy the Secretary of one of the two District Congress Committees now functioning in this District has sent a lengthy telegram to the President of the All-India Congress Committee protesting against the alleged dilatory tacctics by way of applying for adjournments to the enquiry from time to time on the part of Mr. Konda Venkatappaiah, who is now representing one of the two sections.

In it the secretary requested the President of the Al-India Congress Committee to instruct Dr. Pattabhai Seetha Ramaiah who has been appointed by the A.I.C.C. to enquire into the Guntur Congress disputes, to proceed forthwith the enquiry and if in case enquiry could not be finished soon, the elections to the Guntur District Congress Committee be ordered to be held sufficiently long after the settlement of the disputes so as to allow reasonable time to his committee for enrolment of members, or to appoint a special officer to conduct the elections, or to stay elections pending settlement of disputes. He rounded off by saying that there will be great bitterness between the rival-bodies and the resultant strife would undermine the prestige of the Congress in this district in case disputes are not settled amicably.

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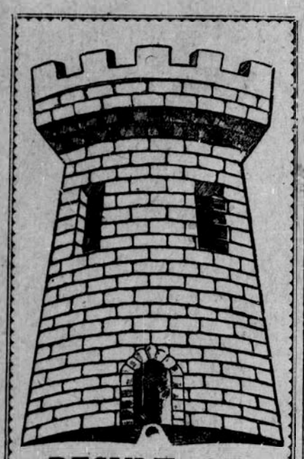

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Charu Chandra Pal, Zamindar, Vice-Chairman District Board, Howrah; Nagendra Kumar Sur, Pleader, Judges Court, Noakhali, Kali Charan Gui, District Engineer, Jalpaiguri District Board, Bengal; Babu Jagadishwar Saha, President Birampur Union Board; Monomohan Sen Gupta, Personal Assistant to Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal; Babu Sashi Bhusan Bhattacharji, Inspector of Police, 24 Parganas; Kanti Chandra Mukerji, Inspector of Police, Alipore; Akshay Kumar Datta, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, Bengal; Babu Mani Lal Bose, inspector of Police, Special Branch Calcutta; Kshiti Nath Ghosh, Court Inspector of Police, Mymensingh, Murari Lal Adhikari, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jessore, Anand Behari Lal, Honorary Magistrate, Lucknow; Hari Das Ghosh, Headmaster, Government High School, Rae Bareli; Sadhu Ram, United Provinces Engineering Service, Irrigation Branch, United Provinces; Mr. Daniel Pant Honorary Magistrate, Almora Babu Jai Narain Varma, Chairman, Education Committee District Board, Farrukhabad, Babu Bhan Pratap Narain Singh of Ama, Muafi District, Basti, Lala Thakur Das, Honorary Magistrate, Dehra Dun; Babu Madan Gopal Bhatia, Head Master, Government Normal School, Agra; Chaudhri Ram Ratan Lal, Merchant and Contractor Farrukhabad City Goshain Radha Ballabh Etawah. Pandit Chandra Datt Joshi, Overseer, Subordinate Engineering Service, Public Works Department, United Provinces, Babu Jaishi Ram Mehta, Medical Officer of Health Chandausi District, Moradabad, Seth Sagar Mal, Merchant and Banker, Azamgarh. Pandit Brijj Nath Sharma, Goswami, Agra Pandit Parshotam Dass Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, United Provinces, Lala Kunj Behari Lal, Honorary Magistrate, Meerut District; Babu Govind Prasad Mathur, Deputy Collector, United Provinces; Babu Adya Prasad, Chairman, Municipal Board, Gorakhpur, United Provinces; Lala Tulsi Ram, senior partner, Messrs. 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RAO SAHIB.

Tanjore Vembu Umamaheswaram Pillai, Additional Public Prosecutor, Tanjore; Karumuru Venkata Appa Rao, Chetty, Chairman, Municipal Council, Parlakimedi, Kalambur Subrahmanya Ayyar, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras; Guruswamy Thandavaroya Mudaliyar, Contractor, Cauvery-mettur Project; T. V Ramakrishna Ayyar, Government, Entomologist, Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore; Laxminath Swamiji Arasu, Landholder, Vittal, Puttur Taluk, South Kanara District; Arunachalam Chidambaram Pillai, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Madras; S. Chandappa Ayyar, Contractor, Cauvery-Mettur Project; Moomulli Raman Nambiyar, Sub-Magistrate (Retired), Madras Presidency; T. V. Natesa Mudaliyar Avargal, Merchant and Banker, Tiruchengodu, Salem District; Komandur Raghava Acharya, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras Presidency; Chidambaram Swami Srinivasa Achariyar, Professor of History and Politics, Annamalai University, Chidambaram; N, Venkataraman Avargal, Professor of Philosophy, Visianagram College, Kandukur; Mallikarjunan Garu, Personal Assistant to Inspector of Local Boards, Madras; Mulabagal Nagesarao Garu, Deputy Collector (Retired), Madras Presidency; Chaganti Sarabhalingam Pantulu, Tahsildar, Ganjam District; I. Kumaraswami Pillai, Landholder, Tanjore, Madras Presidency; K. V. Swaminatha Ayyar, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police (Retired) Madras Presidency; Ciriyam Suryanarananarow Bhasker, Barrister-At-Law, Salem; Copparapu Seshagiri Rau Garu, President, Bench Court, Ongole, Guntur District; V S Chengalaraya Pillai, Personal Assistant to Inspector General of Registration, Madras Presidency; N. Balakrishna Ayyar, District Board Engineer, Madras Presidency; Mr. Kashinath Krishna Kalkar, Hazur Mamlatdar and City Magistrate, Dhulia City, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Krishnaji Ramchandra Nawale, Chairman, Urban Bank, Pandharpur, Sholapur District; Mr. Maruti Somaji Patil, Agriculturist, Salsingi, Taluk, Bhusawal, East Khandesh District; Mr. Chayappa Santamappa Huilgol, Landlord and Excise Contractor; Belgaum; Mr. Naraindas Teckchand Thadani, President, Ketibunder Municipality, Bombay Presidency; V. R. H. Nadhan, B. S. E. Assistant Engineer, Electric Sub-Division and Assistant Electrical Inspector, Poona. Mr. Hassomal Teckchand Gidwani, Assistant Engineer Attached to Office of Superintending Engineer Northern Sind Circle Karachi. Mr. Keshawalal Trambaklal Dave, Member, Broach and Panch Mahals District, Excise Advisory Committee, Broach and Panch Mahals District. Mr. Hundomal Manghirmal Mansukhani, Assistant Engineer attached to the office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Sind circle, Karachi. Mr. Vasudeo Dhondu Samant, Excise Inspector Bassein, Thana District. Mr. Royapettah Parthasarathy Naidu, Superior Draftman Class I Office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department Buildings and Roads Branch Rangoon. Mr. Kappana Narayana Menon, Sub Assistant Surgeon Pasteur Institute and Bacteriological Laboratory, Rangoon. Anandrao Balwantrao Deshmukh, Hony. Magistrate of Kolhapur, Amraoti District. Shripad Dattatraya Ramadive, Hony. Secretary, Berar Co-operative Institute, Amraoti. Balaji Dadba, Superintendent (retired) Dy. Commissioners office and Hony. Magistrate, Nagpur. Rajlingam Rajanna, Kamptee. Krishna Chandra Sharma, Malguzar and Moneylender of Khurai, Saugor District, Bangalore. G, Rajagopal Mudaliar, Vice President of the Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Sunderlal Nanalal Desai, Deputy Political Agent, Western Kathiawar Agency, States of Western India. Vasantrai Laxmi Shanker Bakshi, Medical Officer, Wadhwan Civil Station states of Western India. Laloobhai Ramji, Private Secretary to Thakore Saheb of Palitana States of Western India. Manilal Bhaichand Mehta Dy. Political Agent, Rewa Kantha Agency, Gujarat States. Shantaram Ramchandra Pinge, Head Master, Rajkumar College, Raipur. Puthenveetil Perumal John, Chief Medical Officer, Patna State. Pandit Govind Sadashiva Apte, Superintendent, Shri Jiwaji Observatory, Ujjain. Pallath Sankunni Nair, Clerk, Grade I, Equipment Branch, Air Head-quarters, British Forces in Iraq. K. Kunhi Krishnan Nair, Office Superintendent, Office of the Chief Mechanical Engineer, Iraq Railways, Iraq. K. R. Srinivasa Acharya B. A., Inspector of Customs, Dhanushkodi Circle (retired) Madras Presidency. R. Narayanaswami, Dt. Assistant Military Accountant General, Simla. Mr. Dindayal Fakirchand Khemchand Chowdry, Member Cantonment Board, Ahmednagar. Mr. Balachandra Bapuji Deole, Hd. Clerk, Transportation Department, G.I.P. Railway. Mr. Shrinivas Hanamant Gadagkar, Station Master Shahabad G.I.P. Rly. Mr. Wadhu Mal, Chief Clerk, N.W. Rly. and Mr. Muthuswami Ramchandra Iyer, Assistant Auditor, S. I. Rly.—A.P.

INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT ACT

Robert Bridges' Widow Gets Rs. 650 Damages

MEERUT, June 2.

Damages to the extent of Rs. 650 were recently awarded to Mrs. Mary Monica Bridges, the widow of the late Mr. Robert Bridges, Poet Laureate of England against the author and publisher of the "Poetical Selections for University Student" for infringement of the Indian Copyright Act by the District Judge of Lucknow.

The case for Mrs. Bridges was that the defendants, Messrs. Sahai Brothers of Lucknow and Mr. R. K. Tewari, publishers and author respectively included two whole poems of the late Mr. Robert Bridges and passages from his seven other poems in their poetical selections.

It was further stated that the sole publishers of these poems were the Oxford University Press and the defendants had no authority to publish these poems either in whole or in part.

Mrs. Bridges asked for Rs. 1,000 as damages and an order directing the defendants to deliver all the unsold copies of the book to the plaintiff. It was also prayed that an injunction should be issued to the defendants and their agents restraining them from further infringement of the Copyright Act.

The Judge decreed the suit and awarded Rs. 650 as damages to Mrs. Bridges.

Mr. B. N. Roy, Advocate, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. R. K. Bose, Advocate, for the defendants.—United Press.

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"RAID" ON FRENCH FASCIST'S HOUSE

Story Of Monkey's "Political" Pranks

LONDON, (By Mail).

M. Schmerber, a member of the Fascist Croix de Feu, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," discovered on returning home one night in mail week, that his house had been raided by burglars or Communists. The pictures had been torn from the walls, the crockery smashed, and most of the furniture upset.

But the discovery of a mark of a tiny hand on the ceiling suggested that the damage must have been done neither by burglars nor by Communists, but by a monkey. His suspicions were confirmed when he entered the kitchen, where he found a small monkey having a bath in the sink. After a long hunt M. Schmerber succeeded in catching it and then telephoned to the police.

At this point the story takes a political aspect. The police discovered that the monkey belonged to M. Bergery, the leader of the anti-Fascist Front and a sworn enemy of the Croix de Feu, who lives in the same street.

M. Bergery, who came to the police station the next morning to collect his pet, said that he had never heard of M. Schmerber, and that the monkey's regrettable actions could therefore not be attributed to any political motives. M. Schmerber is nonetheless going to sue M. Bergery for damages.

The monkey in question is Rosita, the newly acquired mate of Henrique, which M. Bergery has had for two years. If one is to believe M. Bergery's critics, Henrique has already played an important part in French politics by causing M. Bergery the loss of his seat at Mantes in the bye-election last year. It is alleged that the presence of Henrique perched on Mme. Bergery's shoulder at the election meetings caused some voters to wonder whether M. Bergery could really be regarded as a "serious-minded candidate." The story is perhaps plausible when one considers that M. Bergery lost his seat by only a couple of hundred votes.

An Arrah, message says that a Political Conference will be held at Pire on June 5 next.

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A. I. POSTAL & R. M. S. UNION

Annual Conference At Allahabad On Aug 10

SIMLA, June 1.

It is likely that the annual conference of the All-India Postal and R.M.S. Union will be held at Allahabad on August 10 and 11 under the presidency of Mr. V. V. Giri.

Mr. V. V. Giri saw the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs to-day and requested him to give a month's extension to the All-India Postal and R.M.S. Union to submit their considered view on the Asricha Committee's Report.

The time has now been extended to August 15.—United Press.

DARBHANGA CONGRESS MEETS

DARBHANGA, June 2.

The first meeting of the newly constituted District Congress Committee of Darbhanga was held at Laheria Sarai last week-end under the presidentship of Babu Satya Narayan Sinha.

The Committee resolved to give effect to the plan of manual labour as chalked out by the All-India Congress Committee and popularise the same among the members of the Congress.—United Press.

BHAGALPUR CITY FATHERS WARNED

"Improve Collections Or A Special Officer Will Be Appointed"!

BHAGALPUR, June 3.

It is understood that the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Local Self-Government Department, have given six months' warning to the Commissioners of the Bhagalpur Municipality to improve collections and set their financial position right, failing which they will have to resort to the procedure of partial supercessions by appointing a special officer to carry out the functions of Municipal Commissioners in the sphere of collection of Municipal taxes.—United Press.

DIVING FOR £2,000,000

Lying buried beneath Table Bay is valuable cargo worth two million pounds.

It belongs to three hundred wrecks which have occurred there and a search for it is likely to be begun shortly by an Italian salvage company.

A Cape Town salvage syndicate already holds concessions to work on fifteen of the wrecks.

Great quantities of gold, silver and copper coins lie entombed there.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

A Chinese Football Team For India

(By J. C. Maitra)

Football

The Indian Football Association of Calcutta as the leading football organisation in the country is out to break all previous records in the matter of entertaining outside teams in their Shield Tournament. In the years gone by, they have drawn the premier civil and military teams from all over India and even Burma to the Mecca of Association football in India. I know there are friends who would jump at my throat for giving the pride of place to Cacutta Shield Tournament, instead of the Durand Cup Tournament of Simla. But in justice to the former it has to be freely admitted that no other tournament in the whole of India—maybe in the East, attracts the quality, quantity and variety of teams and from large distances as the I.F.A. Shield does. Nor can any tournament boast of the record crowds and huge gate-receipts that are noticed on the Calcutta Maidan. Fancy a crowd of over sixty thousand watching the encounter between two local favourites, the Mohan Bagan and Calcutta Football Club. I have no doubt the months of many of our local soccer organisers would water, if they could muster a crowd not of sixty but even of six thousand! Now, let us leave the premiership where it is due, for the present.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE FIELD FOR THE SHIELD.

Despite the fact that the tournament became void last year owing to the refusal of the two military teams to meet in a Replay in the Final, as ordered by the I.F.A. Council, sixteen military teams from far and near have entered the lists again. All the blame that was showered on the devoted heads of the poor referees has been apparently forgotten and every body is getting ready to join the fray next month with all the ardour and enthusiasm which only a bigoted lover of the game can generate. Burma which has been taking a very keen and active interest in the Shield Competition for the last few years, is determined to join issue again this season. Probably the Rangoon University or the Customs which are the strongest sides in Burma would make the trip to Calcutta.

THE "STAR" ATTRACTION FROM CHINA.

Among the leading military teams are the Highland Light Infantry from Peshawar, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders from Rawalpindi, the Essex Regiment from Nasirabad, the King's Regiment from Jubbulpore, the West Kents from Secunderabad and the South Staffords from Bangalore. The famous Afghan Club from Peshawar will lead the Indian teams from up-country. But the "Star" attraction of the tournament this year will undoubtedly be the Loh Hwa Club of Shanghai. This Chinese team is reputed to be one of the strongest combinations in the Mid and Far East. I am informed on good authority that the standard of football in the Far East is very high and our visitors will take a lot of beating. During the last few years, they have conquered the South China Athletic Association, the Chinese Champions of Hong Kong and the Straights Chinese Football Association of Singapore.

LOH HWA CLUB'S PROUD RECORDS.

In 1933, they had a triumphal tour in Malaya and Dutch East Indies. Not one of those strong teams in Singapore, Java or Batavia could lower their colours. Similarly in the Far Eastern Games held at Manila last year, they representing their country, defeated all comers and carried the championship to their country. It is said that last year they trounced an Austrian team touring the East to the tune of five goals to one. I understand the visitors will reach Calcutta a fortnight before the tournament begins, so that they may get well acclimatized in time. I am informed that they are at first going to have a few friendly games with some of the leading clubs of Calcutta with a view to find their own form and balance and to judge the local level of play.

A DISAPPOINTMENT MITIGATED.

This is the first time in the history of Indian football that a Chinese team is coming to play in India. And they are very welcome indeed. I am sure football fans in the Eastern Capital would give them a rousing reception. A couple of months ago there was a proposal from one of the leading football clubs of Hungary, the Budapesti Club, to visit India this month. It was turned down by the I.F.A. as they were unable to make necessary arrangements during this period. Keen disappointment was then felt by all football-lovers in this country. The prospect of the Chinese visit has mitigated the depth of their disappointment to a certain extent. Hopes are still retained, however, that the Hungarian visit might be made possible in the near future.

WHAT ABOUT A CENTRAL ORGANISATION?

While Calcutta is throbbing with life and activity, we in Bombay are taking things in a more or less leisurely fashion. Of course, Bombay is not as football-minded as the rival city in the East. And that makes the task of the organisers of this branch of sport very difficult. I hear that the W.I.F.A., though rather slender in their resources, are making an effort to bring down the Chinese team from Calcutta during the ensuing Rovers Cup Tourney. I do not know whether they will succeed or not, as the claims of Simla, I am afraid, are bound to have a better hearing and stronger appeal than that of this city. It is indeed a pity that there is not a central organisation in this country for the control of this game, as we have in cricket, hockey, tennis and Olympics. If we had one, there would be no difficulty in arranging a programme for a visiting team to suit the whole country. More about this in another article.

TRAGEDY AVERTED

Major Renders Timely Assistance During Yacht Races

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 2.

Timely assistance rendered by Major P. N. Austruther (Royal West Kents) help to avert what might have ended as a tragedy in the weed-infested Hussain Sagar Tank this morning when the Secunderabad Boat Club was holding its annual yacht races.

A race was in progress when the yacht "Tara" sailed by Van Der Kists (North Staffordshires) suddenly capsized owing to high winds.

Major Austruther, whose yacht was the nearest Kists' hurried to latter's assistance and with difficulty picked him up from the water.

Kists, who was none the worse for the experience, managed to remain afloat by clinging to the capsized yacht.

It will be recalled that a double tragedy occurred in the tank three years ago on a similar occasion.—A.P.

PLANS FOR TENNIS LAW REVISION

New Rules To Be Tested Before Taking Decision

LONDON, (By Mail)

Alterations in the laws of lawn tennis which would vitally affect the game have been submitted to the L.T.A. for their consideration by the International Lawn Tennis Federation.

They concern the service rules, and their adoption or rejection will depend upon the result of tests which are to be carried out by the National and County Associations.

Under the new rules the service courts would be reduced in width by 18in., the centre line abolished, and two parallel lines 12ft. from the side lines substituted for the latter.

To compensate for the diminished size of the court, the server would be allowed to swing one foot over the base line so long as he does not make contact with the ground inside the court before striking the ball, the foot on which he is standing would remain at rest on the ground behind the baseline.

The L.T.A. Council have decided, in conjunction with the All-England Club, to set aside the whole of the gate money received at Wimbledon on Tuesday, June 25, for a donation to King George's Jubilee Trust.

HARWOOD LEAGUE SECOND FIXTURE

Bombay City Beaten By 3rd Field Brigade By One Goal

The second fixture of the Harwood League (First Division) between the Bombay City and the 3rd Field Brigade came off on Monday evening. The game was very clever and tricky and the Bombay City forwards exhibited good play.

The 3rd Field Brigade put on a plucky game but decidedly the Bombay City exhibited a cleverer play. It is unfortunate that the "Bombay City" lost the Match by one goal—a goal which was felt as an off-side goal which Goss, the 3rd Field Brigade Inside-Right put from an off-side position and that too fairly towards the close of the game of the 2nd half-hour.

At the close of the first half the score was 0-0.

DOZEN CHANCES LOST.

The Bombay City lost nearly a dozen chances in the opposite ring for want of a proper shooter into the goal and not playing an outside game among the forwards, and the insides having the ball always among themselves and consequently tiring themselves. The goalie, Lynn (Bombay City), played most confidently in his Zone. The backs stopped the ball in their line invariably but the dash of the Field Brigade forwards always pushed the ball into the corner position. The Brigadiers kicked many a ball from the corner but could not take any advantage of it. The Bombay City was always on the drive and their defence was admirable.

The beginning of second half saw the ball for nearly 10 minutes on the Bombay City side.

The best chances missed a penalty shot by V. Thomson, centre-half of the Bombay City during the middle of the first half, when he kicked the ball wide off the goal, and in the second half the 3rd Field Brigade missed a foul kick in the ring which was also kicked inside of the mark.

The Hugh and Jesudian brothers exhibited a very nice game.

The match was umpired by Mr. B. S. M. Birtchnell.

The following is a list of the players on either side (with respective positions).

THE TEAMS.

3RD FIELD BRIGADE.

Hazzard, Lynam, Bradford, Allen, Routledge, Williams, Hart, Goss, Goddard, Huntley and Godfrey.

BOMBAY CITY.

Lynn, Premlal, Almeda, Dudoo, V. Thomson, M. Jesudian, H. Mc. Hugh, H. Nc. Hugh, Comrie, D. Mc. Hugh and Jesudian.

Referee B. S. M. Birtchnell.
Linesman Thynne.

NEW POLE-JUMP WORLD RECORD

SPECIAL CABLE.

CAMBRIDGE (Massachusetts), June 2.

A new world record for Pole-jump has been created by Keith Brown (Yale) vaulting 14 feet 5 1-8 inches. The previous record was 14 feet 3 3/8 inch. set by William Graber in July 1932.

PERRY WINS FRENCH TITLE

British Player Crowns His Most Successful Year In World Tennis

PARIS, June 2.

In the French tennis championship finals Sperling beat Methieu 6—2, 6—1. Perry beat von Cramm 6—3, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Perry crowned the most successful year he has ever had in world's tennis courts by winning the French title for the first time in his career. Perry stood head and shoulders above all other

FRED PERRY

competitors. He was never extended and none offered him a serious challenge. He conceded only two sets throughout the tournament.

The character of to-day's play was truly great. Cramm went down fighting. Perry was very fast and forced his opponent to errors. In the fourth set a tremendous struggle ensued which is not indicated by the score. There were brilliant rallies and wonderful recoveries.—Reuter's Special.

U. P. ORDERS FOR HUNGER STRIKERS

No Demands To Be Granted Till They Break It

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

The U. P. Government is reported to have issued instructions to the Jail authorities not to accede to any demands, legitimate or otherwise, so long as a prisoner is on hungerstrike. The object seems to be to discourage the practice of hunger-striking to extort concessions.

The Jail authorities are reported to have been asked to impress upon the prisoners that hunger-strike is a serious offence and drastic punishment is indicated for collective hunger-striking, while individual prisoners are required to be segregated when on hunger-strike. Every effort is to be made to save their lives.

J. K. PANI FUND FOR HARIJANS

Mr. Birla's Appeal For Collection Of One Lac Of Rupees

Mr. G. D. Birla, President, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi issues the following appeal:

The J. K. Pani Fund was started by the Harijan Sevak Sangh in June 1933, for the improvement of water-supply in Harijan Bastis, specially in rural areas. The Fund started with an original donation of Rs. 25,000, which was allotted among—Provincial branches, to meet their immediate needs. The allotments were however so small and the new wells sunk so few that we now realise more than ever the insignificance of our efforts compared to the task before us.

It is therefore necessary to replenish the Fund to carry on our work and the Central Board in its annual meeting held at Delhi on 29th December 34, resolved to collect one lakh of rupees for that object. Since then various Provincial Boards have held surveys of existing needs in order of their urgency, prepared outline maps showing sites of new wells and written general reports on selected tracts. Our Sangh has thus taken the necessary preliminary steps for extending building work on this important line. It now remains for me to invite the general public to contribute generously to our Pani Fund.

APPEAL TO HINDUS.

It is well-known that access to wells, both private and public is yet denied to Harijans, by custom and often by law. There can be no two opinions about the desire of all Harijans to seek such access. Yet it has not so far been possible for the workers of this Sangh or its founder, Mahatma Gandhi, to touch Hindu hearts so as to remove this grave injustice. I however trust that though our habits and sentiments have been fixed by custom, our hearts have not been hardened to human suffering. And if caste-Hindus wish to continue enjoying the luxury of reserved wells they will not thoughtlessly deny Harijans a necessity like that of having drinking wells. I therefore appeal to the Hindu community to measure up to the needs of the times and give monetary help where help is most required. In any case the Sangh is determined to beg from house to house and carry on its water-mission from year to year in the sure faith that at no distant date it will succeed in the making water less scarce for Harijans and more touchable for Caste-Hindus.

PAYMENT OF WAGES BILL

CRITICISM FROM LABOUR STANDPOINT

Mr. S. Guruswami, Assistant Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, has issued the following statement on the Payment of Wages Bill:

The Payment of Wages Bill is now being examined by the Select Committee of the Assembly at Simla. Unfortunately, the far-reaching character of the Bill has not attracted sufficient public attention. While the object of the Bill is to regulate the payment of wages of the workers coming within the scope of the Bill, the most important provision is in regard to deductions from wages proposed to be authorised by law. Authorised deductions are defined and maximum delay permissible in respect of payment of earned wages, has been prescribed.

While everyone interested in labour will deplore the new statutory recognition of the principle of fining, the Government themselves admit that the fines should be limited in amount Section 7 of the Bill says "the total amount which may be imposed by way of fines in anyone month on any employed person, shall not exceed an amount equal to half anna in the rupee of the wages earned by him in that month."

GLARING DEFECTS.

If one carefully examines various provisions of the Bill, it will be clear that the object of regulating the imposition of penal deduction from the wages of workers is defeated by certain glaring defects in the Bill.

In Section 2, in defining "wages," employers' contribution to a pension or provident fund, gratuity, value of any housing provided by the employer are specifically excluded, with the result that the Bill leaves an employer full freedom to forfeit any amounts under this head without any restriction. This is the most dangerous provision in the Bill by which an employer is allowed easy alternative methods of evading the provisions of the Bill. The Royal Commission on Labour has itself given on page 218 of its report, the case of a large Company which had eliminated finding but introduced suspension in its place. In fact, the Director of Statistics and Labour Commissioner, Burma, has pointed out by quoting a specific case from Rangoon that "the whole Bill can be evaded by careful application of the plan of giving part of the remuneration of the worker in the form of a bonus, the payment of which is declared by the employer with sufficient publicity to be at his option."

No less an authority than the Bombay Governor-in-Council has stated the following:—

"A stuuy of the British Factories and Truck Acts, the reports and volumes of evidence of the departmental Truck Committee appointed in England in 1906, the Annual Reports of His Majesty's Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops since the passing of the Truck Act, 1896, and legislation on this subject in other countries seems to demonstrate the fact that if deductions are to be limited by law, direct and indirect methods of fining must both be regulated...Of indirect methods of fining, the most prevalent is deprivation of bonus. The Governor-in-Council is of the opinion that although bonuses may have some advantages, the law cannot regulate fines unless bonuses are virtually prohibited by being included in pay. Other forms of indirect fining are reductions in status or grade and the fixation of varying rates of pay for different standards of work. . . ."

DEFINITION OF WAGES. —

The Chairman, Bombay Port Trust is of opinion that special or extra payments of the nature of bonuses, overtime, etc., should be specially excluded from the definition of "wages." The Governor-in-Council opposes this suggestion and supports the recommendation of the Officiating Labour Commissioner that the definition of wages in the Bill should be made as inclusive as possible on the lines of that contained in the British Hosiery Manufacture (Wages) Act 1874 and particularly that all special or extra payments of the nature of good attendance and efficiency bonuses and payment for overtime work should be treated as wages for the purpose of assessing the maximum limit of deductions. This will unfortunately involve having two definitions of "wages." (1) for prescribing the limit of delay in payment; and (2) for prescribing the limit of deductions.

Gratuities, pension payments and employers' contributions to provident funds must be excluded from the first definition but included in the second. Otherwise, fines might be debited against gratuities or pension payments due on retirement.

The Labour Officer, Bombay has drawn attention to the fact that the British Departmental Truck Committee recommended that an "employer should not be permitted to make compensatory deduction from his workers' wages for loss or damage either to his plant or factory, and that any monetary punishment should be considered and treated as fines.

Palgrave's Dictionary of Political Economy while discussing the question of propriety of forfeiting Provident Fund, Bonus or Gratuity benefits as a punishment measure, has the following state:—

"Nor is there any justification for stopping the portion contributed by the Corporation for this must be regarded either as deferred payment of wages or as a charitable donation. If it be looked upon as wages, the Corporation has obviously no right to retain it. But if it be looked upon as a charity, the Corporation would appear to exceed its powers in granting it out of public moneys."

PRIMARY OBJECT OF BILL

In the circumstances, if the primary object of the Bill, namely, to regulate fines is to be attained, not only direct but also indirect fining should be brought within the scope of the legislation by providing that all monetary punishments in the shape of suspensions, reduction of pay, stoppage of increments, forfeiture of gratuity or provident fund bonuses should be considered as "deductions from wages by way of fine" under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Bill.

The seriousness of the defects of the Bill in so far as the Railways are concerned, can be perceived from a consideration of the fact that the Railways hold about Rs. 43 crores under provident fund assets and about Rs. 15 crores under gratuity dues to railway employees. Out of this amount, nearly Rs. 36 crores can be forfeited by the Railway on the pretext of misconduct or neglect of duty on the part of the affected employees. Any restriction in regard to direct fining will naturally made good by making inroads upon provident fund bonus and gratuity benefits through indirect fining if these benefits are not to be treated as deferred wages for the purpose of this Bill.

AN IMPORTANT DEFECT

Another important defect of the Bill is that while there is elaborate provision for appeal against non-exhibition of fine notices in the prescribed manner, there is no provision for appeal against arbitrary fining within the prescribed statutory limits. In this connection, the Government of India in their letter No. L-1418, dated 25th June 1926 to all Local Governments stated that "if deductions from wages are not subject to regulation, the employers act as prosecutioner and judge and the employee has no effective remedy if he is fined unjustly or inexcess. This is true even in countries where workmen are literate and where they have support of trade unions in resisting unfair imposts. It is not unnatural to expect that in India the ignorance of the great mass of workmen would make the need for protection greater than elsewhere." In spite of this strongly expressed opinion, no remedy is provided if an employee is unjustly fined.

The Advocate General, Madras has rightly called attention to the fact that while the Bill is modelled closely on the English Truck Act, 1896 there are departures in certain important matters and has stated "so far as other deductions are concerned the following two provisions found in the English Act should, in my opinion, find a place in the proposed Act:—

(1) The amount of the deduction must be fair and reasonable having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

(2) Particulars showing the reason for and amount of deduction are to be supplied to the workman."

The English Truct Act, while prescribing authorised deductions from wages, provides for an additional safeguard as follows:—

"An employer shall not make any contract with any workman for any deduction for the sum contracted to be paid by the employer to the workman or for any payment to the employer by the workman."

"OVERWHELMING RIGHTS"

The Labour Office, Bombay have expressed after a survey of foreign legislation on the subject that in no country in the world "are the overwhelming rights of clause 6 given to employers. In Germany, for instance no deduction can be made from wages without the order of a court and a court will not order a deduction unless negligence or wilful damage is proved."

According to the present provisions of the Bill, no appeal against a direction under section 12 can be made by an employed person unless the claim is for an amount exceeding Rs. 50. If the Bill is to be confined to those earning less than Rs. 100 and if the maximum fine is not to exceed half anna in the rupee, it is absurd to expect that an unjustly fined employee will secure relief by appeal under the provisions of the Bill.

There are various other defects in the Bill and space forbids a detailed survey here. Unless the above observations based on the opinions of not only organised labour but also Government institutions are incorporated in the Bill by making necessary amendments, the whole Bill is likely to become a mere paper measure.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED

THERE IS ONLY ONE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip

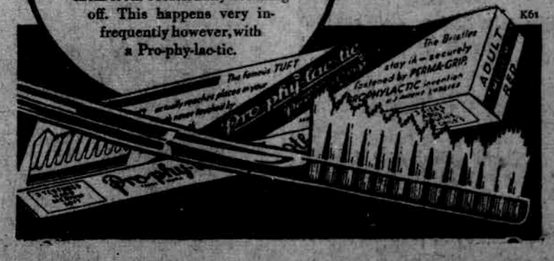
IT PAYS to choose your tooth brush carefully. Many brushes may look like the Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip—some have similar sounding names...but *no other* offers the same high quality, long life, thorough cleansing properties and unconditional guarantee.

The new exclusive Perma-Grip process seals the bristles in securely—they can't come out.*

* * *

*While the bristles can't come out, nothing now known will prevent them from occasionally breaking off. This happens very infrequently however, with a Pro-phy-lac-tic.

Genuine Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip Tooth Brushes are always sold in the yellow box with the hyphenated name Pro-phy-lac-tic. Look for these signs of identification to be sure of the one and only genuine Pro-phy-lac-tic.



K61

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Seth Sud 3, 1991
Muslim: Rabi-al-avval 2, 1354
Parsi: Deh 1, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 13m.
High Tide: 1-19; 14-16
Low Tide: 7-19; 20-31.
Harwood League (First Division) Bombay Gymkhana vs. Somerset Light Infantry, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 5.

Resuls of Intermediate Examination in Arts University Buildings, 3 p.m.
Harwood League (First Division) Durhams vs. Staff and Deptl., Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 6.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

JAMIETRAM JIVANRAM—J. P., Solicitor late of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan, Solicitors, died of Heart Failure at Surat early morning on the 3rd day of June 1935. Deeply mourned by relatives and friends. Uthamna ceremony at Vagheshwari Mata's Pole, Soni Falia, Surat on Wednesday June 5, in the morning.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Booking of ordinary telegrams for Quetta and offices served by Quetta has been suspended.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ.

Brahmasri S. Vadiraja Bhagavathar of Kumbakonam will perform the eighth Ramayana Series on 'Anguliya Prathanam' at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) in the Samaj premises.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, June 3.

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 34/12; Highest Rs. 34/15; Lowest 34/7/6; Closing Rs. 34/11

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 43/3; Highest Rs. 43/5-6; Lowest Rs. 42/11; Closing Rs. 42/14

Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 24/11/6; Lowest Rs. 24/4/6; Closing Rs. 24/6/6

TELUGU EDUCATION FUND

The Hon. Secretary of the above fund writes:—

Poor students (males and females) of the Telugu community strictly residents of the Bombay Presidency intending to take aid from the above fund, shall so apply to the Hon. Secretaries of the fund at 47, 4th Kamathipura, Bombay No. 8 on a printed form before 20th June 1935. The said form can be had on application.

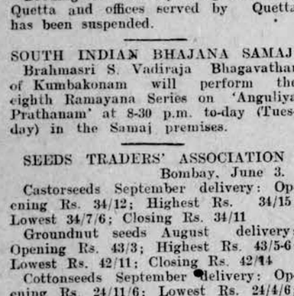
'C' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The work of enrolling Congress members in 'C' Ward is going on briskly. More than 2,200 Congress members have been enrolled. The public of 'C' Ward must enrol more members before 11th June, if they want to have the right of voting in the election. Members are being enrolled at the 'C' Ward Congress Committee at Chhotalal Bhuvan from 8 a.m. (S.T.) to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

Goud Saraswat Brahman Foreign Education Society

Application for Loan Scholarships from persons of the Goud Saraswat Brahman Community desirous of proceeding for higher education to a foreign country are invited upto 30th June 1935 by the Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha, Goud Saraswat Brahman Foreign Education Society, who have at their disposal this year a sum of Rs. 7,000 for being distributed in one or more Loan Scholarships. Forms of application and copies of extract of rules of the Society may be had from the Honorary Secretary at Dehdasti House, Dongersi Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay or Anand Kanan, Chaupati, Bombay.

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.



9 Stars! 2 Bands!
6 Songs! 100 Girls!
RUDY
VALLEE
in
"SWEET MUSIC"
with
ANN DVORAK

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Les Miserables" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"West Point of the Air" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Sweet Music" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Chandrasena" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pyara Dushman" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Broken Heart" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kalkoot" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—Do-Ghadi-ki-Moj" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Noor-e-Yaman" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROXY—"Ghar-Jamai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"College Girl" time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Oh Daddy." Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"It Happened In New York." Time as usual.
PALACE—"Lives of a Bengal Lancer" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EWDARD—"Circus Clown." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Selection of Gujarati songs. 1 p.m. Market rates. Selection of European music Lunch Hour Selections. 2 p.m. Close down.
5 p.m. Ladies' Talks. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Organ Recital. Relayed from St. Thomas' Cathedral. 7-30 p. m. Dance music. (Records). 8 p.m. Interval. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News. 9 p.m. General and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m. Light music. 10-30 p. m. Close down.

Empire Broadcast

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra; leader, Harold F. Petts; conductor, Ernest W. Goss, Winifred White (Contralto), Relayed from the Pavilion, Torquay. 8-15 p.m. Sports Talk.*8-30 p.m. Evensong, relayed from York Minster. 9-15 p.m. 'Tea Time.' Just a light entertainment. 9-45 p.m. Medvedeff's Balalaika Orchestra with Olga Alexeeva (Soprano) and Max Turganoff (Tenor). 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Medvedeff's Balalaika Orchestra (contd). 10-30 p.m. Close down.
*Electrical recording.

Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee

The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer sends the following statement of moneys received towards the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee's Funds:—

Rs. 54-0-6 from Messrs. V. N. and P. N. Chandavarkar for a feast; Rs. 10 from Mrs G M Disana; Rs. 10 from Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart; Rs. 10 from Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas; Rs. 10 from Khan Bahadur Jal D. Dubash; Rs. 25 from Mr. Rustamji P. Mehta; Rs. 10 from Mrs. K. P. Guzder; Rs. 10 from Miss B. K. Sethna; Rs. 10 from Dr. Miss J. Jhirad; Rs. 25 from Mr. K. K. Sunawala; Rs. 10 from Mrs. Jalnawaia; Rs. 10 from Mrs. Vera N. Khambatta; Rs. 20 from Messrs. A. F. Fergusson; Rs. 25 from Mr. C. D. Mahaluxmiwala; Rs. 15 from Mr. R. F. Kharas; Rs. 20 from Mr. B. P. Khandalawala; Rs. 10 from Mrs. S. C. Sethna; Rs. 100 from the N. M. Wadia Charities for the month of February 1935; Rs. 15 from Mr. Abdulla B. Peermahomed; Rs. 8 from Mr. S. F. Dhalla; Rs. 10 from Mr. S. F. Dhalla; Rs. 10 from Mrs. Disana; Rs. 25 in pious memory of the late Mr. T. A. Vakil; Rs. 200 from the Rotary Club of Bombay; Rs. 10 from Mrs. M. P. Pradhan; Rs. 10 from Mrs. Jalnawala; Rs. 4,000 from the Bombay Municipality for the remaining period of six months.

The Committee also appeal that those gentlemen and ladies who are sympathetic towards the beggars will become members of the Society on payment of an annual subscription of Rs. 10.

Donations may be sent to Mr. K. S. Sethna, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Committee (Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

THE REGAL
DAILY, at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

HIS GREATEST HIT!

'QUAKE CASUALTIES MOUNT UP

(Continued from page 1).

Quetta and surrounding districts yesterday. Food was provided at railway station. The behaviour of the population under heart-rending conditions was excellent and people are co-operating wholeheartedly with local authorities. It is hoped there will be generous and urgent response to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund appeal.

The following subscrptions to the fund were received to-day: Commander-in-Chief Rs. 2,000, Lady Chetwode Rs. 500. A. G. G. Baluchistan Rs. 1,000, Nawab Mehrab Khan Bugti Rs. 1,000. The American Red Cross 5,000 dollars.

The Viceroy has received a message of sympathy from the Governor-General of Australia for the earthquake sufferers.

The Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores Quetta reports that it is impossible at present to verify casualties among clerks and storekeepers. The Chief Engineer Western Command reports that 60 per cent of engineer clerical staff is required.

Following casualties are officially reported: Albert Edward Todd Mrs. Todd, Sheikh Mandah (aged 17). Still buried and believed dead are Jan Leidekupes, Mrs. Elizebeth Lourentz.—A.P.

GOVT. APOLOGIA

SIMLA, June 3.

Suggestions have been made in some quarters that there has been undue delay in announcing reliable figures of the Indian casualties and the names of Indians who lost their lives. Officials here declare that these suggestions arise out of ignorance of the appalling conditions that exist and of the task which confronts the local authorities.

A careful estimate places the number of Indians who lost their lives as not less than 20,000, the majority of whom are buried under the debris in the city. It will be apparent it is quite impossible at the moment to give the exact figure or to attempt to issue a detailed list. The fact is that local authorities are working under terrefic pressure, each man doing the work of at least ten. The first duty of the authorities having satisfied themselves so far as possible that no person remains alive under the debris is to concentrate upon relief to survivors and medical treatment to the injured.

The Government maintains that every possible means is taken to this end and the public may be assured that the authorities are doing everything possible in the difficult circumstances.—A.P.

SAVED FROM DEBRIS

Refugees Tell Woeful Tale

LAHORE, June 3.

The second batch of sixty refugees who came this morning by the ordinary train (The special is expected to-night) from Quetta further saddened the huge crowds here by saying that they had not seen alive anyone of those about whom they were questioned. Several of them said that they were as many as eight hours under debris before they were rescued by the military and they also described having heard cries from the debris saying: "Save me I will give you Rs. 1000."' One particular theatre which closed late was instrumental in saving a number of people who had just left the theatre when the crash occurred.

Among the notable Indian casualties are Nawab Riaz Hussain and his son, Captain Maqbool and his wife, who was Nawab of Pataudi's sister and had recently gone to Quetta. Their bodies were brought in a car by their driver who escaped death as he was sleeping outdoors. These were the first bodies that left Quetta by road.—A.P.

TOTAL DEAD NOT LESS THAN 40,000

RAWALPINDI, June 3

The first big contingent of refugees, Indian and European, arrived this night and were met by a number of relief bodies including the Red Cross. Elaborate arrangements have been made to house, feed and treat them. The centres for their concentration includes Nedous and Falettis Hotels (for Europeans) several local colleges, trust buildings, and local philanthrophic societies. Everyone is trying to extend his fullest help.

A tremendous crowd was present to meet the first relief train. The civil and Military Gazette's special corresondent wiring on June 3 says that out of a population of about 55,000 only about 600 injured and a maximun of 10,000 others are left alive and that it is more than probable that the total number of the dead is not less than forty thousand.

Two trainloads of people coming to Quetta from moffussil were sent back to Sibi.

Further shocks occurred last night. Workmen are busy restoring the line as five refugees trains are booked to leave daily from to-day.—A.P.

MASS EVACUATION OF QUETTA

Trains And 'Planes In Use

LAHORE, June 3.

The first refugees under the mass evacuation of Quetta by train and planes are expected at Lahore to-day. Six trains and as many planes are said to have left. The first train is expected at 10 to-night while the planes should be here sometime in the afternoon.

AT MULTAN PLATFORM.

The first refugee train consisting of as many as forty carriages conveying 1,900 injured, passed Multan station at 8 this morning. The escorts detrained batches of injured at numerous stations 'en route' at which previous arrangements for treatment had been made. Three-hundred scouts, doctors and volunteers met the train at Multan and a crowd of 15,000 invaded the platform to see if the arrivals included any of their friends or relations.

BURIED ALIVE WITH WEALTH.

The passengers said it was very probable that some were still alive beneath the debris of houses, but there was no one to take them out. Apart from human bodies, the ruins doubtless concealed millions of valuable, besides documents, etc. Almost all big merchants, landlords and other well-to-do classes were buried with their wealth. Only coolies and such others escaped.

The first train was delayed several hours while the others are running without timings.—A.P.

KANDAHAR GETS SHOCK

KABUL, June 3.

Kandahar wires there was a slight shock and no casualty. The news of the terrible Quetta earthquake has caused general consternation. The Chaman-Quetta Rly. was destroyed beyond Abdullah. Communications are from Qandhar to Abdullah only. News is meagre. There is great anxiety regarding kinsmen and frantic relatives are rushing relief and are applying for passports.—A.P.

MEDICAL AID BY AIR

NATHIAGALLI, June 3.

A medical unit headed by the Civil Surgeon of Kohat Mr. Hukumchand Gupta left Peshawar this morning by air for Quetta.—A.P.

INTERNATIONAL APPEAL

SIMLA, June 3.

A press note from the Indian Red Cross Society's Headquarters states that appeal for international assistance is being issued through the International League of the Red Cross Societies at Paris.—A. P.

NO HARM TO KELAT KHAN'S FAMILY

SIMLA, June 3.

The latest Quetta reports show that 2,000 are dead at Mastung where the Political Agent Mr. C. P. Skrine's house was laid flat, but he and his family who were fortunately at Quetta at the time of the earthquake are safe.

The famous "Miri" palace at Kalat was destroyed. The Young Khan with his Afghan Princess wife and six-months baby son living in the modern house built last year had a fortunate escape. The majority of the treasures in the "Miri" Palace had been previously removed after the death of the present Khan's Uncle and it is hoped not destroyed.—A. P.

Military Called Out

LAHORE, June 3.

The military was called out to render conspicuous service. Owing to greater part of the garrison being in the city, assisting in the control of the fire and in reducing the panic the Birth Day parade was not held. Greater portion of the Bazar was devastated.—A.P.

10,000 CASUALTIES IN MASTUNG Dt.

SIMLA, June 3.

Further estimates show that in tung District 10,000 casualties occurred including 2,000 dead in Mastung town. This district requires medical aid and rations are being organised for 6,000 Europeans and 30,000 Indians. The

(Continued on page 11).

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya tddressing the Benares Hindu University students on the occasion of the Basant Panchmi Festival.

CORRESPOND IN HINDI IN HINDI

Rajen Babu's Appeal To Businessmen

Babu Rajendra Prasad, addressed the Hindi students and others interested in Hindi at the Jinnah Hall on Saturday.

At the outset Sjt. Keshavdeo Nivetia, a member of the Executive Committee of the Sabha gave an account of the work done. The first Hindi class was started at Nappoo hall in May 1931 by Sjt. R. Sankaran. With the help of Seth Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo and the other honorary workers who helped Sjt. R. Sankaran, the work spread to different parts of the city. Up to now 508 candidates sat for Hindi Examinations. The Hindi Prachar Sabha has been formed to carry on the work systematically and continuously. The Sabha started work with an annual budget of Rs. 2,500. There are classes at present in Girgaum Gamdevi, Chikalwadi, Dadar, Matunga, Santa Cruz, etc., where nearly 200 students are learning the National Language. There is also a Rashtra Bhasha Visharad class in which 12 women and 5 men are studying.

Babu Rajendra Prasad expressed satisfaction at the work done.

He referred to the splendid work done in the Madras Province where during the last sixteen years people have taken to Hindi with zeal. He appealed to the people of Bombay to help the Hindi Prachar Sabha. The best way, he said, was to join the classes conducted by the Sabha. If you want to have a conception of Swaraj it can only be through the National Language. He found in his Maharashtrian Tour that his Hindi speeches were not properly understood.

He appealed to the Hindi speaking residents of the City to help the Sabha by undertaking to teach in these classes in their leisure hours.

He expressed satisfaction that the B.P.C.C. has decided to conduct their work through Hindi from now. The Congress should show a lead in this matter of using Hindi. The merchants of India, and especially of North India, can do a great deal for the Hindi Prachar if they carry on their Inter-provincial correspondence in Hindi. He hoped that the work will be carried on with better results in future.

Sjt. Keshavdeoji thanked Rajendra Babu for his message. The following announcement was also made:

The Sabha is prepared to open a class wherever there are 15 or 20 students ready to learn Hindi. Those interested in Hindi will please write to the Secretary of the Sabha at Motor House, Hughes Road, Bombay.

SIR JAMES GRIGG IN BOMBAY

Reserve Bank Directors To Meet

Sir James Grigg, Finance Member to the Government of India, arrived in Bombay on Monday, in connection with, the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank, to be held to-day (Tuesday).

He will also utilise the occasion, it is understood, in getting into contact with premier commercial bodies for exchange of views on the current commercial and financial questions, as usual.

Considerable interest centres round the meeting of the Board of Directors, as this happens to be the first meeting in Bombay, coming on the eve of the allotment of shares.

The question of a building for the location of the Reserve Bank is said to be the foremost item for consideration. As it is, the present location of the Reserve Bank as an appendage to the Imperial Bank, is reported to have been found inconvenient the course of the working.

The question of floating a Rupee loan and a Sterling loan will also be discussed in all its bearings, especially in view of the exchange fluctuations caused by the erratic career of the Franc.

Another question which will come up for consideration will be the functions of the Reserve Bank in connection with Burma, arising from the Tribunal's Report on Burma Separation Finance.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

A Municipal Bank For Bombay

The city fathers may seriously consider the desirability of starting a Municipal Bank. It might seem futile to make such a suggestion in view of the great hold which "big business" has over civic affairs. But there is nothing essentially Socialistic in the idea of a Municipal Bank. Even the capitalist controlled Municipality of Birmingham has a bank of its own. It is not suggested that at present there are not sufficient banking facilities in the city. Banking is a very paying business, and the income of the Corporation would be greatly increased if it had the courage and the vision to undertake the task of providing banking amenities to its citizens. It would then be possible for the Corporation to spend more money on the social services, which are now practically starved. It is necessary that the Corporation itself should own the capital, which may be raised by means of a loan. The day-to-day administration should be conducted by paid officials appointed by the Corporation which should also appoint a banking committee of its own to supervise the working of the bank.

It may be argued that under the statute which governs its constitution as well as powers, it would be beyond the scope of the Corporation to undertake any commercial business. In that case it is the duty of the Corporation to urge the local Government to bring in an amending Bill enabling it to undertake economic functions if it deems desirable.

Railway Facilities

It will be interesting to learn that a number of citizens of Bombay have treated Lonavla and Khandala this year as a suburb and have taken season tickets to go to their work to Bombay in the morning and return home in the evening. The Deccan Queen serves their purpose very admirably. Starting from Lonavla at 8-46 in the morning they arrive at 10-25 at Bombay. Again in the evening after disposing of their office work they return by the Deccan Queen in the evening by 5-15 p.m. from Victoria Terminus arriving at Lonavla by 7 p.m. There are no halts in the midway but one straight run from Bombay to Lonavla. The Deccan Queen is practically packed up by these season ticket holders, who find a great relief during nights from the sweltering heat of Bombay when they return. The management of the G.I.P. Railway will do well to instal ice plant in the Poona Mail and the Deccan Queen especially in the hot days.

BRITAIN DEVELOPS LOVE FOR RUSSIA

Will Soviet Say "God Bless The Squire"?

Mr. Stalin confirms my impression that the Soviet Government is advancing rapidly in the direction of a mid-Victorian Conservatism.

He tells his fellow-aristocrats of Bolshevism that it is time something was done to help the working classes. "We must turn our attention," he says, "to the people not only to the leaders and directors, but also to the rank and file man..... He must receive proper esteem."

"Pravda" rightly calls this speech "one of the most noteworthy in the history of the world." Things are beginning to move when the lord of Bolshevism commands his followers to look compassionately upon those whom our own aristocracy used to call "the good poor."

The Soviet leaders have already sung "God Save the King"; it will not be long before their subjects are saying "God bless the squire."

NO IVAN THE TERRIBLE.

The time is coming, in my opinion, when we shall have to redress our attitude towards the Russians. Their air force is mighty. Their technical skill as aircraft constructors, in the opinion of capable judges, is going to astonish the world. They are allies of France; and if the British people have any foreign sympathies at all, those sympathies are pro-French.

Some people in this country dislike the Russians because certain of their leaders are Jews; but then, many members of the British aristocracy are also Jews.

Some call Stalin a harsh ruler, but he is no Ivan the Terrible.

PARALLEL CAREERS.

Stalin, I think, can be more justly compared with Boris Godunov.

Godunov became a favourite at the Court of Ivan, and was made a boyar.

Stalin became a favourite at the Court of Lenin, and was made a commissar.

Godunov was conspired against by jealous rivals; so was Stalin.

Godunov encouraged English merchants by exempting them from tolls.

Stalin has encouraged English merchants this year by spending £200,000 more on buying their goods than Britain has spent in purchases from Russia.

LABOUR LEADERS TO BE EXTERNED?

Deshpande And Ghate To Be Placed Before City Police Chief

Messrs. S. V. Deshpande and S. V. Ghate, labour workers of the City, who are under detention in the Byculla Jail will, it is understood, be placed before the Police Commissioner some time to-day. It is further understood that they will be served with an order to quit the City of Bombay and may be asked to stay within the limits of some District Town outside the Presidency as was done in the case of the Adhikari brothers.

BOMBAY ENJOYS FIRST SHOWER

Break Of Monsoon Eagerly Looked For

Citizens of Bombay were agreeably surprised yesterday morning when at about 6.15 a.m. the gathering clouds in the sky overhead emitted a most welcome shower of rain for the first time in the year's season.

Most parts of the City had the good fortune to be recipients of the mornings cooling drops. Pedestrians were seen seeking shelter under eaves of projecting balconies, by the side of buildings or under trees.

Though the shower lasted for only a few minutes, it indicates that the monsoon is not now far away and Bombay may look forth for an early break of rain after the swiltering heat it has been experiencing during the last fortnight.

TAMIL DRAMAS AT PAREL

The members of the South Indian Sangeetha Sabha staged "Galava" on Sunday at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, before a crowded house.

Advertised as "Sangeeta Galava", it was a feast of music, which was thoroughly enjoyed. The role of Subhadra was well played, and the popular tunes of the actor drew repeated encores. Narada regaled the audience with his classic music and witty talks, while the tragic hero of the piece did his part very well. All the other characters contributed to the success of the performance.

The previous day, the dramatic section of the South Indian Association enacted the "Two Sisters." which was well appreciated. The roles of the "sisters" and the hero were well played, while the hunter drew encource by his mock dances and songs. The amateurs have a good field before them, but one wonders why the two associations should not pool their resources and bring out some new social plays, leaving the old antiquities to themselves.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1935

WORK FOR WORKERS

It was a most strenuous programme that Babu Rajendra Prasad went through in this City in the short space of three days. He addressed, during that period, four huge mass meetings and attended in all to not fewer than forty public functions. Now that this feverish activity has ended, it behoves the citizens of Bombay Congressmen in particular, to pause and consider seriously what they can learn from the President's many pronouncements and from his own example and how they can derive the greatest possible benefit from his visit. Asked by our representative just before his departure from the City as to whether he was satisfied with the work that the local Provincial Congress Committee was doing, Rajen Babu said in an exclusive interview: "I am seeing plenty of enthusiasm. It is for the Congress workers to harness it and make it helpful. It should not be allowed to run waste in mere demonstrations, although demonstrations have their value, and should be utilised for strengthening the Congress organisation." There is a deserved compliment here to the great enthusiasm among Bombay Congressmen and also a deserved reminder, gently given, that mere enthusiasm avails nothing if it is not utilised for substantial work.

Strengthen The Congress

Some critics of the Congress, however, contend that the present Congress programme does not provide a proper channel through which to direct the bubbling enthusiasm of Congress workers. It is precisely this erroneous criticism that Rajen Babu has answered in the special interview that he granted to our representative and also in some of his public speeches in the City. The Congress programme, he has pointed out, is of a two-fold character: to strengthen the Congress organisation itself and to organise the people through the constructive programme including khaddar work, promotion of village industries, Harijan uplift, national education, etc. The first part of the programme, namely, strengthening the Congress is a condition precedent to the efficient carrying out of the second and should, therefore, receive the first consideration of all earnest Congressmen. There is much scope for this activity in this city and our Congress workers cannot do better, for some days to come, than enlist a large number of Congress members, not in a mechanical way, but after explaining to them the political and economic ideals of the Congress.

Constructive Programme

It is objected by some that, as the constructive programme is entrusted to separate bodies like the Spinners' Association, the Village Industries Association, or the Harijan Sevak Sangh, little work is left for the vast majority of Congress workers and that in any case this programme does not lend itself to the political organisation of the masses. This criticism, too, Rajen Babu has substantially answered. He has pointed out, for example, that, while the bodies like the A.I.S.A. and A.I.V.I.A. concern themselves chiefly with the technical side of village industries, it is essentially for the Congress workers to popularise the products of such industries. And as regards the organisation of the masses through the constructive programme, earnest workers like Sardar Vallabhbhai and his lieutenants have shown how effective the programme can be in organising the masses. In short the many-sided constructive programme of the Congress provides ample scope for excellent work for all those who are willing to work. To carping academic critics no programme will be wholly satisfactory.

Whither Silver? IV

Once it is realised that the improvement resulting from the present American policy in the purchasing power of the Silver-using countries is not a real increase in the purchasing power as such, nor a permanent one, the anxiety of the Silver-using countries to conserve their stock of Silver becomes more understandable. Apart from the obvious danger of such a forced, unnatural, transitory improvement in the value of Silver, which is bound to depress the general price-level in the Silver countries.—In itself a most unwelcome development,—these countries cannot look with indifference upon the steady drain of their Silver stocks tempted away by the momentarily higher price offered by America, primarily, to her own domestic-mined Silver. For the withdrawal of these stocks of the local standard money material must be followed by one of two alternatives: Either the Silver thus drained away would be replaced by an equivalent amount in Gold,—an unlikely contingency under present conditions all the world over;—or by Inconvertible Paper, leading to a wholesale dislocation of commerce. For, to Paper Money thus issued, and lacking in any obligation upon the issuing authority to convert it into material value, there can be very little limit. Prices would rise beyond control; domestic as well as foreign commerce would soon be impossible; and the temporary advantage of such inflation would be far outbalanced by the permanent injury such unlimited Paper Money involves. Even if, against probability, the former contingency occurs, it may by no means be equally desirable for a country accustomed to the Silver Standard, which is more economical to maintain. Gold economy is not only much more difficult to sustain, for a relatively poor country; it demands a permanently Creditor position in international exchange, which it is given to few countries to enjoy. Recent history, moreover, shows that even for countries which, like Britain, had seemingly an unassailable position, Gold Standard in practice might become unsupportable consistently with the continued commercial prosperity of the unit concerned. This would be particularly so when other units with which such a country trades develop their own industrialist ambitions, or are unable to meet the payments due from them. What applies to Britain,—with a century's accumulated capital and credit connection,—must need apply with redoubled force to less double developed and more backward units, like China or India.

It becomes, thus, a matter of National safety for Silver-using countries, not to misconceive the intentions and objectives of the present American policy. The United States may be a land of idealists; it is not a home of altruists. Any appreciation of Silver, in terms of other currencies, must cause a high exchange for the Silver countries; and such high exchange must spell disaster to the Export trade of those countries. China in 1934 lost her export trade with the United States by 17 per cent, as also with Japan,—both countries with heavily depreciated local currencies. With a heavy adverse balance of trade against her,—and with little or no "Invisible Exports" to set off against such adverse trade balance, China cannot afford to see her export trade steadily dwindling, even if the Import trade falls in much greater volume. In China, moreover, Silver is not merely a basis for currency; it is a commodity, which serves as money, but which is worth the same both as money and as metal. The danger to China, therefore, of the present American policy is as serious as it is instantaneous; and that is why the Chinese Government have been obliged to make representations to the American Treasury about the very likely adverse effect of the latter's policy upon China's trade and finance. If the assurances given by the American Treasury do not materialise, China may have to impose an embargo on Silver exports in sheer self-defence,—just as Gold using countries had, under similar circumstances, to impose an embargo on their gold exports. An Export Duty on Silver is another alternative,—but not so effective as an Embargo: while the transformation of the very basis of Chinese Currency, by its being linked to Sterling, would be a consumation still less desirable for China, or for America.

The case of Mexico is slightly different. That country is a producer of Silver on a scale even larger than that of the United States. The rise in the gold or the commodity price of Silver arising out of the American policy is thus to Mexico a blessing somewhat on the same basis as the improvement in the commodity price of gold has been to South Africa. Her currency,—the Peso,—is linked with the Dollar, and pegged to it at a fixed price. With an appreciation in the Dollar Price of the Silver contents of the Peso, the maintenance of the fixed exchange value may become unprofitable or embarrassing to the authority responsible for the issue of such currency. But the Mexicans are reported already to have made arrangements with the U. S. Treasury, that would spare them the embarrassment and dislocation with which China is still seriously threatened.

Late Mrs. RAMABAI AMBEDKAR

(Contributed).

News of the death of Mrs. Ramabai Ambedkar really came as a shock to many a people on Monday the 27th May 1935. Mrs. Ramabai was married to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.A.Ph.D.,D.Sc. Barrister-at-law at her age of 9 and when Dr. Ambedkar was hardly 15. It was a child marriage in every sense of it. Though of such a tender age, she had to take up the responsibilities of managing the household of the Ambedkar family, and it must be said that she acquitted herself thoroughly in conducting a big family in complete harmony, in spite of all the heavy odds against her. It is nedless to say how difficult it is in the joint family to run a household in harmony and happiness when there are innumerable material odds. Moreover, it is now not a secret that Dr. Ambedkar had to push his way through circumstances under which many a people would have succumbed. But in Mrs. Ramabai he had a partner of a mettle who stood firm in all the difficulties and helped to see that the goal of life which Dr. Ambedkar had before him was achieved. She was a rare personality and was always prepared to sacrifice and to see that the family traditions were well kept up at the same time taking due care to advance the interest of all those who came in touch with her. It would not be exaggeration to say that had Mrs. Ramabai not undergone the suffering it would have been absolutely impossible for Dr. Ambedkar to be what he is to-day.

Partner In a Mission.

Though Mrs. Ramabai had no regular education still her understanding was keen and of remarkable type. She fully realised the position and the mission of her husband and did her best in helping him to make it a success. Her advice many times was of great value. She never used to let go an opportunity to assist and help her community in every possible way and used to be very proud of the fact that the change in the position of the Depressed Classes for better was merely a question of the day. It was a matter of pride to her to see how her community responded to the call given by her husband. There were ways and ways through which she helped the Depressed Class movement. She was very popular and every one used to look at her as one who could be relied upon for help in calamities.

A Rare Personality.

Mr. Ambedkar was also a very self-respecting lady. Many times when Dr. Ambedkar was abroad for prosecuting his studies, the responsibility of managing the house was upon her, and she had to brave pecuniary difficulties. At times the family was in severe need, but Mrs. Ambedkar never begged of any one or borrowed anything. People never knew what suffering the family was undergoing. She was of an amiable nature, very modest and gentle. She was respected by one and all. In her the Depressed Classes community have lost a person of rare amiable qualities. Her death is not only a great loss to Dr. Ambedkar and his family but to her community and to India as whole. Mrs. Ambedkar would have been of great service to the progress of the Depressed Classes had she not met with premature death. But it could not be. Providence willed otherwise.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

Troubles In France And U. S.

By K. T. SHAH.

The foreign news of last week was dominated by two series of events: one in France, and the other in the United States; one relating to the fate of the Franc, and the other to the fate of the National Recovery Programme of President Roosevelt.

The tragi-comedy of the Franc, and of the Gold Standard in France, has now become almost a seasonal disease. France is surrounded by defaulters or semi-defaulters, who cannot bear that, in the midst of bankrupts, there can remain a first class nation, able to hold its head high, and honour its obligations in the letter and the spirit. Not that France has had no stroke of financial paralysis, nor amputation of the paralysed limb. She was forced to cut off 4/5ths of her internal debt in the financial crisis of 1926. But since the drastic devaluation of the Franc at that time, there has been no internal reason of inherent national economy which would force France to declare another default of gold payments. True, the French Budget is still in a state of chronic deficit; and the principle of maintaining a fixed exchange value of her internal currency makes France often adopt measures of deflation which tend to keep the local price-level abnormally low.

A Commendable Policy

But, in a country where the large majority of the population is at least as much interested in consumption or cost of living as in new production; where that majority is concerned in fixed money incomes more than in rising incomes, the desire to maintain a drastic devaluation less than a decade ago,— the value of purchasing power o the monetary unit is not only understandable; it is commendable. If economic artifices are intended to promote the common well-being, then a policy commended which aims at maintaining the level of prosperity of the majority in a given community must be. France is precisely such a community where ambitions to capture international markets by every device, foul or fair, are conspicuous by their faintness, if not absence; where large-scale industry does not over-shadow the small-scale agriculturist; where the "rentier" is not to be sacrificed to the speculator, even if masquerading as industial entrepreneur. The danger to the Franc, even in the latest crisis, came, not from the collapse of the national economy, but from that band of international speculators, who hang like vultures on every spot where death is threatening a plentiful, though gruesome, harvest to these signals of decay. Towards such parasites, it is but right and proper that a community, conscious of its own rights and able to enforce them, should show no mercy.

New Government's Task

That is the task before the new French Government. Down with the Speculator. That is the spirit which has dictated the formation of the Bouisson Government. M. Flandin fell, not because the French people or the "Chambre" were against the principle of maintaining the value of the Franc; but because the demand for plenary powers, on the pretext of maintaining the Franc, sounded ominous in ears accustomed to a similar attempt at veiled dictatorship, which was frustrated by Flandin himself only a bare half year ago. Recent financial and political scandals in France have made the French people extremely sensitive to suggestions for a surrender of constitutional powers to a single dictator, or to a junta, which might possibly end in a subversion of the republican regime, and an end to the democratic government. Flandin may have been quite sincere in the demand for Plenary Powers, to be used only to combat the international speculator in France. But his wording of the measure was ambiguous; and hence the decision of the Leftist groups not to support his regime. The successor of Flandin is no less determined to maintain Franc, even though he is a professed Socialist; and his Finance Minister is that M. Caillaux of historic renown and inflexible resolve to maintain the Gold Standard, which had already brought fixity out of flux in the crisis of a decade before. When in 1926, the Franc was meeting with difficulties far greater than today, and the late M. Poincare formed a Government of the Bloc National, in which Caillaux had at first such an honcured place, the "Punch" published a full-page cartoon showing the Franc as a sick man in bed, with Doctor Caillaux in attendance, muttering: "I knew I was ill, but I did not know I was so bad." For the life of this Government, at any rate, we may take it, the Franc would have nothing to fear from world speculators planning its demise. And the same may be said of Holland, too, though the trading and general economic position of the Dutch is by no means as sound as that of France. The future lies with the forces of order, not of anarchy; of stability, not of speculation.

Crisis In U. S. A.

The crisis in the United States, caused by the Supreme Court decision rendering Section 3 of the N. R. Act invalid, and inter-State regulation of business unconstitutional, is of a wholly different nature. The doctrine of an absolute separation of powers between the Executive, the Judiciary, and the Legislature,—which is such an outstanding feature of the American Constitution, at no time appears in such a glaring light as in instances like this, wherein the Court appears to have run counter to the determination of a whole country. Well might President Roosevelt exclaim they—the Judges—want the country to put back to the days of the log cabin and the horse-buggy. The country would have none of it.

For the moment, however, the Court's decision is the law of the land. The Administration would find it extremely difficult to enforce its Codes, and carry out the other parts of the National Recovery Programme, which is an integral part of the present Government's domestic policy. The President cannot resign and appeal to the nation; the Con-

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

WHITEWASHING ENQUIRY

An Arms Enquiry Commission is sitting in London with the avowed object of going into the sensational allegations made against manufacturers of arms and to decide whether it is not more advisable to substitute public ownership for the private arms manufacturer. Even when the Commission was appointed early last winter misgivings were expressed by the liberal and the Socialist press in England as to whether any good would come out of the Enquiry, which was handicapped from the start by limited terms of reference and still more restricted powers to call for relevant and necessary evidence. "The Commission," wrote the 'New Statesman and Nation,' "which is composed of able and honourable people, lacking only expert knowledge of the problem, clearly have a very difficult time in front of them if they are even to attempt to do their job." The restricted terms of reference coupled with the facts that have since come to light leave little doubt now that the Commission is a mere whitewash. What is worse still, one wonders if Britain can at all be expected to take any serious part in the campaign for substantial limitation of armament.

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE

We referred the other day to a sensational report in the "Financial News" of London, according to which recent German rearmament was largely financed from London. But that is not all. As our London correspondent reports "the week's evidence (at the Arms Enquiry Commission) shows that Britain is the largest exporter of arms, armaments and munitions. . . . In the evidence before the British commission it is brought out that not only ordinary politicians and writers hold shares but Bishops, Archbishops and Cabinet Ministers of the present National Cabinet themselves holding shares in arms and munition concerns." Leading London Newspapers also are reported to be among shareholders. If the allegations of witnesses are at all true it is small wonder that Pacifists in Britain should be profoundly critical of the attitude of their Government towards the manufacture and manufacturers of arms.

GERMANY PROTESTS

The Franco-Soviet Pact does pay, if nothing more, at least a superficial reverence to the League Covenant and the Locarno Pact. But if it is utterly contrary to the spirit of these two agreements, it ill befits Germany to protest against it. Germany has openly defied the League to the extent of marching away from Geneva and she has flouted the Locarno Pact by arming to the teeth, as it were. One can appreciate Herr Hitler's challenge to the monstrous treaty of Versailles, but he did not stop there. He has succeeded in converting Germany into a general international menace to the total disregard of obligations under the Locarno pact. The Franco-Russian Pact is principally an answer to Germany for which Germany should obviously thank herself.

CONGRATULATIONS!

"Honours" in this country are not taken seriously save by those who receive them and, of course, those whose fond hopes have been sadly deferred. The country, like many of the Dominions regards these honours as an infliction. They are, frankly, not welcome except as a guide and a warning. But we should have thought, owing to the Jubilee, this year's birthday honours list would be different from its commonplace predecessors and would reflect at least to some extent the importance of the exceptional occasion. That was not to be. The outstanding figures that have been honoured are represented by Sir H. P. Mody, Sir A. P. Patro, the Raja of Bobbili, Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi and Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan. They have been honoured evidently in recognition of "public services." We offer no further comments. But we do offer congratulations. The 'lucky' receipients deserved the honours as the honours deserved the recepients.

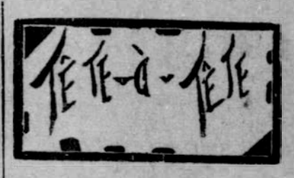
INSULT TO WOMANHOOD

Mrs. Hamid Ali, the well-known Bombay social worker and feminist leader, who attended the Women's International Congress at Istanbul as an Indian delegate, is now in England. And from the reports received it appears she is doing well to explain the Indian woman's point of view regarding reforms to the British public. At a function arranged in her honour she was asked whether she was not pleased at the proposal to include six women in the Central legislature. Apparently her questioners expected her to say that Indian women were more than satisfied at this concession granted to them. But Mrs. Ali told them frankly that while the Indian women appreciated the sympathy of their English sisters, they could not enthuse over such a paltry concession when the entire Indian opinion condemned the Government of India Bill. The Indian women, she said, were determined to stand by the men in whatever action they might take concerning the new constitution. By her sacrifices and service the Indian woman has already earned the claim to a full share in the government of her country. And the grant of a few seats to her will certainly not make her swallow the obnoxious scheme now being imposed on her country. Indeed it is really an insult and a challenge to Indian womanhood.

— PRESS VIEWS —

A Happy Compromise

The happy compromise between the Socialist and other Congressmen of Kerala, is an effective answer to the charge often levelled against the former that the differences were due to a perverse attitude on their part. We have always held that the differences arose out of bona fide opinions and not because of any wilful attitude of obstruction on the part of the Socialists. Such differences eminently admitted of compromise and we congratulate the Kerala Socialists for their perfectly reasonable attitude which facilitated such agreement. If the elder Congressmen in each province take the trouble to understand the impatience of younger workers and make efforts to meet their views, they will be able to convert the Socialists into a pioneer advance corps in the struggle for Swaraj.—"Indian Express."



The franc got shaky and M. Flandin in his attempt to save it tottered and fell. He was succeeded by M. Bouissou who brought in tow M. Caillaux saturated with a firm determination to save the franc and stop the drain of gold.

We wish a long and healthy life to the franc. But what was all this sensational bother for? Why should the drain of gold have been regarded as a tragedy? We know nothing about money, exchange, etc. But this much we know—at second hand, if you insist—that the export of gold is directly conducive to the prosperity of the country.

Then why these alarms and excursions in Paris? Verily these Frenchmen are a queer people, very queer.

* * * *

Money lending in India was a scourge and blot on Indian life, said Sir Henry Page-Croft in Parliament.

Quite so. But what about money lending to India in the form of this loan and that loan?

* * * *

Rural indebtedness, which was estimated to amount to 800,000,000 sterling was, continued the sanctimoniously sympathetic Sir Henry, also a problem.

So it is. So it is. By the way, what is the total amount of India's "Public Debt"?

* * * *

Says a Simla report dated June 1: "Mr. Joshi and Mr. Mody have already left ....."

One of them, happily, never to return. For "Mr. Mody" has disappeared for ever, his place being taken by Sir Homi—we had almost said Sir Homo Sapient.

* * * *

Thus the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

"A man discovered on returning home one night in mail week that his house had been raided by burglars or Communists."

Must be one of those into whose brains Communists have well and truly broken."

* * * *

What is worse, the correspondent adds insult to injury caused by the raid by saying that "the discovery of a tiny hand on the ceiling suggested that the damage must have been done neither by burglars nor Communists, but by a"—there is the sting—"by a monkey."

We sympathise with the monk—we mean the burgled man.

* * * *

Our Junior Colleague writes:—

"There are always 'surprises' and 'expectations' in an Honours list.

But the recent one is characterized by some glaring omissions which include.

1. Mr Ranga Iyer who has been loudly and desperately proclaiming his title to a title.

2. Doctor Ziauddin Ahmad the saviour of the Aligarh Muslim University, the eminent expert on Railway policy, who often, after speech denouncing the administration, absent-mindedly walked into the Government lobby.

3. Mr. Lal Kaka of the "Morning Post"-cum-Defence of India League fame.

* * * *

If those who dole out titles had any appreciation of true culture, they would not have forgotten the labours of the promoter or promoters of the 3 Arts Circle. These people's zeal for Arts and Sciences—it is only out of modesty that they claim to concern themselves with only Arts and only three of them—is indeed extraordinary and defies all impediments. "3 Arts Chit-chats" are given even on board the S.S. "Victoria," and they are said to have been a great success with otherwise board passengers. And well might they be, with personalities like His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Hedjaz and Atiya Begum Sahiba to attend them in one capacity or other. The Government of Hedjaz at least might show a better appreciation of the labours of the promoters of the Circle.

* * * *

The very thin man and the very fat one had been having an argument and had descended to personalities.

"From the look of you" said the fat one "there might have been a famine."

"Yes" came the retort, "and one look at you would convince any one that you had caused it."

Congress And Socialism

ASAF ALI URGES STUDY OF OBJECTIVE REALITIES OF SITUATION

Begin It With Villages

The following are extracts from the Presidential Address delivered by Mr. Asaf Ali at Buland Shahr District Political Conference held on 2nd and 3rd June:

I have heard the tale of woe, and scanned the long catalogue of repressive measures to which Congress workers and sympathisers have been subjected in your district. But I congratulate all those who have suffered and who in the face of all this have kept the National Flag flying. The first stage of National Awakening is always marked by consciousness of rights, which finds expression in agitation and demonstration. It is followed by consciousness of responsibilities, and we have now reached the second stage which demands patient, vigilant and unostentatious pursuit of constructive work, solid organisation, and unremitting effort to harness every available ounce of energy to the practical programme of National Reconstruction. Primary poverty, appalling squalor, unliquidated illiteracy, stark unemployment, and all their concomitants such as low standards of living, high death-rate, absence of organised constructive effort stare us in the face, and while we occupy ourselves in wailing over the listless unresponsiveness of those who supported by our men and money maintain themselves in power over us, or in futile hair-splitting political controversies, the time which we could employ more usefully in attacking the immediate problems of life is wasted. I am not blind to the instinctive urge of human nature which persistently returns to the search for short cuts to prosperity nor am I suggesting that those who expect a radical change of all existing conditions by effecting structural changes in the social and political fabric are merely wasting their time. But to work for any change for the better, we have to keep as close to the objective realities of the situation as possible.

VAST FIELD FOR WORKERS

Now what are the facts of the situation? Our country is rich in undeveloped resources, it is a vast market for both raw products, and manufactured goods, vaster than any single country in the world can boast of, except perhaps China which is similarly situated. It has enormous reserves of human energy and intelligence still unharnessed to productive effort. The Government of the country is in all essentials a highly organised Foreign Board of Trade, not responsible to this but to another country, whose primary duty is to safeguard the vested interests of that other country, and therefore, it is futile to expect from it any initiative or drive which may be calculated to convert all the available resources, intelligence, and energy of this country into an enterprise which may threaten the supremacy of Great Britain in our country's market.

Within these limits, we find a few Indian 'entrepreneurs' who can be counted on fingers, organising two or three large scale industries under difficult conditions and hard competition, and individuals or small groups struggle to manufacture crude products to meet partially just a few demands of our vast population, while literally hundreds of demands are still met by producers of other countries through thousands of middlemen of our country. Wealth lies idle in some of the major Indian States, yielding no profits, and the country with all its resources, and staggering reserves of labour, and available skill and intelligence continues to be a mere producer of raw materials, and industrial enterprise fails to attract the financial support which it deserves. Here is an almost limitless field for organisers, for technical skill, for voluntary effort no less than for planned endeavours on the part of the Government.

STUDY REALITIES

Despite the fact that while other countries with their increased output have to go far and wide in search of markets for their goods, we have an enormous market with some 350 million customers at our door, but we can offer little else besides raw products. Foreign exploiters have captured our market and while millions of men and women of other countries augment their income with the hard-earned fruits of our countrymen's labour exchanged for finished goods, our own population has to wrestle with the terrible spectre of poverty, hunger and squalor. This, to my mind, is the problem of problems which we have to face. The Congress has endeavoured to awaken the country to the essentials of this problem. It has pointed out two ways of grappling with the monster. It has placed in the forefront the establishment of a National Government freed from foreign domination, as the sovereign remedy of all the ills from which the country is suffering. The other way of grappling with the immediate problem is a nationwide campaign of self-help through what I may call Voluntary Planned Economy. The Congress has created two non-political departments, the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries' Board, to deal with primary and universal needs of the country. Their work lies almost exclusively in the rural area which covers the bulk of the country, and on their success will depend further and fuller organisation of the existing economic structure of the country. Work in rural area, apart from claiming constructive efforts from organisers, demands the closest study of the hard realities of the situation, which is essential to a clear conception of the practical possibilities of rebuilding our National life from the foundation upwards. This is what Mahatma Gandhi has done so far.

SOCIALISTS AND CONGRESS

The Congress, therefore, naturally emphasises the study of objective realities of the situation and is not prepared to commit itself to any political creed which, howsoever convincing in theory, is not supported by the bulk of the people. Socialism, for instance, makes a powerful appeal to one's reason, and flatters the dreams and desires of those who can envisage a structure of society in which human effort should be collective, and human needs should be satisfied on an equitable basis. Those who are convinced of the justice and desirability of such a structure of Society have every right to place their concrete ideas before all, and stimulate discussion. But for the Congress to adopt any particular political creed will naturally depend on the degree of support it receives from the people. The Congress only claims to represent the existing mind and interests of the bulk of the Indian people as against the present-day Government which represents a variety of interests dominated by the mind and the vested interests of another country. The Congress cannot overlook or seek to abolish all the vested interests of the country except by a process which is beyond its power. It urges for equitable adjustments and the abolition of foreign domination.

In other words the Congress today holds the centre, standing between foreign domination and views, which the bulk of the people have not had time to discuss, weigh and adopt or reject. So long as this position lasts, the Congress has a right to demand that differences of opinion should not be made the occasion for a lapse from the discipline of the organisation. But I deprecate recrimination in whichever quarter it may originate. Collaboration, co-ordination of efforts, co-operation, and if not otherwise inconsistent a coalition of all the parties with the same objective, namely Power and Prosperity of the people, are the lines indicated.

NEW CONSTITUTION

Incidentally referring to the proposed new Constitution Mr. Asaf Ali said:—

"At the Centre, the configuration of parties drawn from Provincial Legislatures will vary in character according to the strength of the popular party in the Provinces; and given popular majorities in Provinces, the Centre may have a popular majority. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the Congress should concentrate on Provincial elections and secure clear majorities everywhere. Further as elections to the local bodies are foundational the Congress should in no case overlook them. If voluntary effort is supplemented and supported by local bodies, much spade work can be effected, and the Congress Programme of National and Village Reconstruction can be accelerated. No useful purpose can be served by raising a controversy over matters which the Congress has yet to consider and decide, namely the possibility or the desirability, or otherwise of accepting office under the New Constitution. The President of the Congress has made an authoritative pronouncement on the subject, and we should be content with that until circumstances demand further consideration of the question. But one thing is clear to my mind, and it is the implication of the official mind as revealed during the last session of the Assembly. Unabashed recourse to resistence to popular will, and setting the expressed decision of the elected majority at naught uncovers an abysm of despotic defiance, which no party by acceptance of office can hope to bridge. If the official mind is not attuned to popular will, the executive of the popular party will have to deposit their resignations with the Governor before accepting office. And it is equally certain that no Government can possibly work except as an irremoveable and therefore unconstitutional executive, if it is confronted by a majority in permanent Opposition. The unholy deadlock which the Government of India held up as the triumphant example of the special responsibility of the Governor-General in the last session of the Assembly has opened up a 'vista' of possibilities which may result in the rending up of the New Constitution sooner than later, if special responsibility is felt as keenly by the present Governor-General's successor or the Governors of the so-called autonomons Provinces. But, on the other hand, if popular will is allowed to reign supreme, Great Britain will have little need for Governors and the Governor-General whose tasks then will not exceed amiable ambassadorial work. However, none need fear that the Congress will not take the correct decision regarding these matters when the time comes; but the attitude of the present Government of India between now and the advent of the New Constitution will go a long way in determining the final decision of the Congress.

"I AM INDIA" SLOGAN

I have only sketched in bare outline some of the problems which regard of pressing importance to-day. It has been said by some responsible person in England that all this talk of constructive work by the Congressmen indicates War weariness. The only War which demands our attention immediately is the War on our own shortcomings, and it is hardly begun yet. If we win it the machinery of Government shall become the vehicle of our will, in fact our slave and not our master. We want to feed hungry mouths, we want to raise the standards of human comfort and happiness, we want to employ every ounce of intelligence and energy in productive pursuits, we want narrow individualism to open out into the air and sun of larger Nationalism, we want the sense of petty individual gains to grow into National Pride and Self-respect, and we want agelong slavery of thought to be freed from the fetters of fear superstition and idle-contentment. We want pride and dignity born of active life, and Honour and Freedom for our Country, our Nation and therefore for individuals. We want all men and women without distinction of caste, creed or colour, who treat India as their Home to pull their weight together and to share equally the Pride of belonging to a Happy, Prosperous, Honoured, and Free country. Those who are with us and would work for this end are of us and are for the People and those who stand in our way are against us, and even when they pretend to be for the people are against the people and against the true interests of the country. Let each man and woman who is with us feel and say "I am India personified, and the sole hope of the Future."

INDIA BEATS CANTERBURY

Overwhelming Victory In Hockey Match By 5 Goals To 2

WELLINGTON, June 3.

In the hockey match India beat Canterbury by five goals to two.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST DERBY CALLOVER

LONDON, June 3.

Following is the latest Derby callover:—

10|11 Bahram; 100|12 Hairan; 100|9 Theft taken and offered; 100|8 Fieldtrial offered; 100|7 taken; 13|1 Seabequeat offered; 25|1 Firstson; 28|1 Fairhaven taken and offered; 28|1 Fairbairan offered; 50|1 Assisgnation taken and offered; 50|1 Robbingoodfellow and Screamer offered; 80|1 Prysecond offered; 100|1 taken; 100|1 Plymouthsound; 250|1 Peaceful Walter; 300|1 Barberry taken and offered; 500|1 Japetus and Stbotolph taken.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST PLACE-BETTING IN DERBY

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 3.

Following is the latest place-betting in Derby:—4|11 Bahram wanted; 6|4 Hairan offered; 15|8 Theft; 11|4 Sea Bequest taken and offered; 11|4 Field Trial offered; 5|1 Fairhaven taken and offered; 11|2 Fairbairan offered; 6|1 Firstson taken and offered.

"Solarstar" Scratched From Oaks

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 3.

"Solarstar" was scratched from the Oaks Stakes at 9-00 hours today.

"NORMANDIE" CREATES RECORD

Trans-Atlantic Voyage Completed In 107 Hours And 33 Minutes

(Special Cable).

NEW YORK, June 3.

The giant French liner "Normandie" established a new record of Trans-Atlantic crossing passed the Ambrose lightship entrance at New York harbour at 10 a.m. (Eastern Time) covering 3192 miles from Southampton, in 107 hours and 33 minutes with an average speed of 29.68 knots which the previous best German liner "Bremens" had done in 110 hours 27 minutes. The Italian liner "Rex" had established a record of 109 hours and 48 minutes for crossing from Gibraltar.

"Normandie's" speed on Sunday and Monday averaged 31.55 knots.

N. RHODESIAN RIOT DEATH ROLL MOUNTS UP

(Special Cable).

BROKENHILLS, June 3.

Eight more natives succumbed to injuries bringing the deathroll of the Northern Rhodesia riots to 14. The copper belt is quiet over the week-end. Troops have not yet been withdrawn.

CONGRESS OF WRITERS

Paris Session Seeks For Indian Co-operation; Subhas Invited

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

An International Congress of Writers to devise ways and means of defending culture is being organised. It will begin its sessions in Paris at the Palais dela Mutalatic on June 21 and continue for five days.

A list of eminent speakers has been announced:

From Germany: Thomas Mann, Jules Romains, from France: Andre Gide, Jules Romains, Czechoslovakia: Karl Capek, Spain: Vale Tuclan, U.S.A.: John Dos Passos, U.S.S.R. Maxim Gorki, Sholokov.

Romain Rolland and Henri Barbusse are amongst the French writers who form the organising committee (a sort of reception committee).

Besides the above, numerous novelists, writers and journalists from various countries are expected to take part in the deliberations.

The agenda of the Conference comprise the following subjects:—National culture and Humanity; War and culture; Freedom of Expression; Direct and indirect form of censorship; Critical and positive value of literature.

An invitation has been sent to the Indian Journalists' Association abroad (London), to send representative observers who will be entitled to take part in the deliberations; and to suggest or recommend prominent Indian literatures, who can attend the Conference or will be willing to send message or addresses.

It is understood that an invitation has been sent to Sjt. Subhash Chandra Bose whose uncertain health makes it doubtful if he can attend the Conference.—United Press.

KING CELEBRATES 70TH BIRTHDAY

Rides Along Mall To Attend Military Parade

LONDON, June 3

His Majesty the King has thrown off the cold and attended the trooping of Colour this morning in honour of His seventieth birthday. The King rode from the Buckingham Palace to the Horse Guard Parade wearing the full dress of the Colonel-in-chief of the Irish Guard Riding behind the king came the Prince of Wales and the Dukes of York, Gloucester and Kent in the uniforms of the Welsh Guards, Scots Guards, and Hussars West Kents respectively. This is the first time that the King has ridden along the mall to a military ceremony with his four sons behind him. Bringing up the rear procession were the Earl of Harewood, Viscount Athlone, Prince Arthur Connaught in the uniforms of Grenadiers, Hussar Scots, Greys. The Maharajahs of Bikanir and Kashmir as foreign Military attaches fell in as the procession wheeled round the Victorian Memorial amid the cheering from crowds which the King acknowledged with salutes.—Reuter.

KING TAKES HORSE GUARDS SALUTE

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 3.

Dark clouds overhung the Horse Guards parade but a few minutes after the King had taken up his position the sun poured out brilliantly.

The scene was an unequalled world-wide ceremony of trooping-colour which never varies was carried out to perfection lasted for over an hour. The King took the salute and thereafter led the pick of the British Army along the Mall amidst the thunder of cheers from the crowds.

SATYAGRAHA IF BAN ON LATHI IS NOT REMOVED

Mahabir Dal's Threat

DEPUTATION TO POLICE SUPDT. ASKED TO APPROACH PUNJAB GOVT.

RAWALPINDI, (By Mail).

A deputation of the Punjab Sanatan Dharam Mahabir Dal consisting of Pandit Amarnath Sharma, General Secretary and Mr. Bhandari, of Lahore, Bakshi Ramlal of Gujarkhan, Lala Desraj Sethi, Banker, Lala Kundanlal pleader, Mr. Kishenlal President and Diwan Chander Bahan, Secretary local Mahabirdal, led by Mr. Ramlal Chaddha, Banker and Journalist of Rawalpindi waited upon K. B. Qurban Ali Khan, Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindi District, with a view to urge the removal of the ban regarding the taking of lathi's by the Sevaks of the Mahabir Dal on the occasion of the processions in the town which is now in force in the District since 1932.

LATHI, PART OF UNIFORM.

Mr. Chadha placed the viewpoint of the deputationists before the Superintendent impressing upon him the desirability of the removal of the restrictions, as they were found nowhere else in the Punjab. It was also pointed out that the lathi was a part of their uniform, which was registered with the Punjab Government just like the Boy Scouts. He was also assured that the Mahabir Dal was a purely socio-religious organisation always co-operating with the police in the management of the various festivals in India.

APPROACH GOVT.

The Superintendent gave the deputationists a sympathetic hearing for more than an hour adding that it was not within his province now to interfere in the matter, a reference to which has already been made to Punjab Government by means of questions that were asked regarding the same on the floor of the Punjab Legislative Council.

He advised the members of the deputation to seek the aid of the Punjab Government in this matter.

The Working Committee of the Punjab Mahabir Dal has recommended the starting of Satyagraha to achieve this end and the proposal is going to be discussed at the general meeting of the Punjab Mahabir Dal on the 18th of June.—A. P.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY

Prince Of Wales Lays Foundation Of Building

(Special Cable)

LONDON, June 3

The Prince of Wales laid the Foundation Stone of the new quarter million sterling building of the Royal Empire Society in Northumberland Avenue and read the message from the King hoping the auspicious occasion would mark the opening of an era of increasing prosperity. Messages were also received from Mr. MacDonald the Empire Premiers and Gen. Smuts.

The Prince of Wales' speech stressed the importance of the Society as the home for overseas enabling Englishmen to return the abounding hospitality of Britons overseas also value its quarter million volume library which will properly housed for the first time. If it was true as many thought that the Empire is only at the beginning of its real mission to the world, then the part to be played by the Society in future will be important. All would welcome the contribution the Society would make to that understanding of peoples nowhere so well exemplified as within the boundaries of the Empire.

STOP PRESS

FUND FOR CHILDREN IN QUAKE AREA.

LONDON, June 3.

An appeal for donations on behalf of child victims of the Baluchistan earthquake has been issued by Lord Neal Buxton, President "Save The Children Fund" which aims at preventing the child from suffering and improving the standards of child care all over the world.

Lord Neal Buxton says with the death-roll running to tens of thousands it is inevitable that large numbers of children have been injured, orphaned and plunged into want and misery.—Reuter.

RUBBER EXPORT LEVY.

BATAVIA, June 3.

The Aneta Agency learns that the method imposing extra export levy on rubber is still being considered.

The Dutch Premier, Colijn, pointed out on several occasions the necessity of obtaining extra revenue by export and fiscal tax on rubber.—Reuter.

RECORD ATTENDANCE FOR DERBY

(Special Cable)

LONDON, June 3.

Jubilee Derby is likely to break all records regarding attendance. The great question is: Will "Bahram" win? It is 25 years since the last Oddson favourite "Cicero" (4|11) won since when never has there been such a small field for "Bahram" as the "Guineas" winner is attempting a feat accomplished only by seven horses in the last 35 years to win both the classics.

Fox, who rides the favourite thinks "Bahram" a certainty and says it is the best horse ever. But whether "Bahram" wins or not, H. H. Aga Khan with "Hairan" and "Theft" also running has the finest chance of winning the Derby which any owner ever had.

ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL TALKS

Simon To Open Conference At Foreign Office

LONDON, June. 3

The Anglo-German Naval Talks which start this afternoon when Gen. Ribbentrop sees Mr. Macdonald, Sir. John Simon and Sir. Eyere Bolton Monsell. The conversations will be formally opened by Sir. John Simon at the Foreign Office tomorrow morning. It is expected that the conversations wil be completed at the end of the week. Only Naval talks are likely to be discussed There is no intention of raising any other issue as for example the projected Air Pact.—Reuter.

TORY M. P. DEAD

LONDON, June. 3

Death occurred of Sir. John Sandeman Allen M.P.—Reuter.

(Sir. John Sandeman Allen was born at Croydon on September 26, 1865. He was educated at Brighton and Edinburgh and later on in Germany.

Sir. John entered Marine Insurance business in 1882. He held important offices in various Commercial Associations in Liverpool and was Chairman of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce 1922-26. He was also lecturer on "Foreign Trade" in the Liverpool University.

Besides holding a number of offices on Commercial Associations, he was the Chairman of the Empire Federation of Chambers of Commerce.

At the time of his death Sir. John was 70 years of age.)

BRITISH HONOURS

Additional List

LONDON, June 3

Officer of Empire: Capt. Hayes Newington.

Member of Empire: Maj. William Rice.

Knight Commander of the Bath: Major-Gen. A. W. H. M. Moens, Lahore.—Reuter.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 35 Years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALESMANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD, therefore, give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A. I. S. M. A.); BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. C. I. L.); COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.); & GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L. C. C. D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A. I. A. C.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Dr. A. K. Talwalkar, M.B.B.S. These three doctors, of whom the latter two are brothers, left Bombay for England on 23rd May for higher studies in Medicine.

Dr. M. G. Talwalkar, M.B.B.S.

Dr. R. G. Talwalkar, M.B.B.S.

FREE SUPPLY OF GOVT. PUBLICATIONS

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the winter sessions of the Legislative Assembly I asked a question regarding the Government Publications that are periodically destroyed, as to whether any attempt is made to supply such publications free of cost to the public libraries and other educational institutions before their destruction. The Government answered the question in the affirmative. (Vide questions No. 45 dated the 6-2-35). But in practise I find that the public get no notice of such destruction with the result that much valuable material is lost to the country. I intend to move the Government in this matter in the coming session. In the meantime I find that a number of valuable reports are to be destroyed by the end of June. They mostly consist of reports on constitutional reforms from the Montague-Chelmsford reports to the reports of Round Table Conference. On the strength of the answer of the Government I may say that they would be available to public institutions free of cost on payment of packing and postage only. In cases the applicants do not get the books I hope they would kindly inform me so that I may be able to make enquiries in the matter. The application is to be made to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi The application is to be made early as the publicatiDons would be destroyed by the end of June.—Yours, etc.,

M. A. KAZMI.

Saharanpur, June 1.

Mr. Masani's Socialism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with interest Miss Saroj Desai's letter in your columns of May 31 with the above caption. The letter appears to be one of those inspired by official communists who feel it their duty to decry the Royist and the Congress Socialists Party on every occasion rightly or wrongly.

Miss Desai either does not understand or does not want to understand the much discussed theory of "de-colonisation" as explained by Comrade M. N. Roy.

"De-Colonisation" does not mean and has never been explained as, that British Imperialism has launched a programme of making India a developed modern industrial country. The thesis explains and clarifies the tendency going on to exploit more intensely the cheap labour in India by establishing industries in India in which British Imperialism is forced to take the native bourgeoisie as its partners. A close study of the industrial development of India in post-war period will testify to my statement.

The British finance capital when it could not be profitably invested in England had to be exported to the colonies and that explains the history of the huge investment of 12,000 crores of British capital in India.

It is not the interest of British finance capital to make India an industrially developed country, but the after effects of war forced Great Britain to allow the slow industrialisation of this country. India would have been more industrialized than it is at present if the intention of the British finance capital could be easily fulfilled. But, owing to the financial difficulties in England in the early post-war period Great Britain, could not fulfil her intentions of exporting the necessary supply of capital to the colonies.

This is why British Imperialism was making frantic efforts to mobilize Indian capital under her hegemony in the form of Reserve Bank.

Land and Labour being cheap in India the British investment here could get better return through the greater exploitation of the masses. The "de-colonisation" thesis only explains this trend of imperialist exploitation in the colonial countries in a slightly modified form according to the post war developments.

The erroneous idea that India as a whole is exploited has prevented the develoument of anti-imperialist struggle. Curiously enough and though from a different angle the apologists of official communists also contribute to the idea that the Indian bourgeoisie is also oppressed. I am glad at least unlike the first type the ultra-leftists recognize the alliance between Imperialism and native feudalism. I am saved the trouble of not only showing this alliance but also explaining how imperialism saved the feudals from natural extinction.

Though the position of the Indian capitalist is a bit different from that of the Princes and Zamindars under British Imperialism, to talk of oppression or abject subjucation of Indian capitalists is absurd. They are "oppressed" in the sense that their freedom to exploit Indian Labour is restricted. But they are not deprived of any part of their income. Their loss is hypothetical.

As for the erroneous understanding of the fact that Royists hold that India is ripe for Socialism, I should only say that this either is due to ignorance or perversity. Because the slogan of the Royist has been always that of National Democratic Revolution. In fact it is the official Communists that were talking of the Proletarian Revolution, Dictatorship of the Proletariat, in and out of season till 1933.—Yours, etc. "A Critical Student."

"Swadeshi Water-proof Industry"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the paragraph appeared in your journal of date regarding "Swadeshi Water-Proof Industry", perhaps Mr. Nadkarni has totally forgotten that the "Foreign Water-Proofs" were being pushed as Swadeshi in Bombay, Calcutta and the other Indian markets. Even now the Japanese water-proofs are being pushed as Swadeshi, English or as German, and therefore, the intending buyers ought to be careful and they must insist upon the merchants to mention in their cash memos the country of origin of the water-proofs so as to avoid such frauds.—Yours, etc..

R. L. KHANNA.

Jubilee Fund For Quetta

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The country will be grateful to Rajen Babu for having complied with the Karachi leaders' appeal for giving support to their relief work and also for lending the services of Acharya Kripalani, an experienced relief worker in 'quake area to the Relief Committee organised by them.

The suggestion made in some circles that the Jubilee Fund be utilised for the 'quake relief is certainly most appropriate. The Jubilee Fund was started in order that it might be used to relieve suffering in the country. There is no greater or graver suffering in the country than at Quetta and it is but proper if the authorities lend support to this suggestion.

While I am writing on the subject, I venture to make another suggestion here: and that is I wish the Proprietors of the "Sentinel," "Chronicle" and "Samachar" started, or rather resumed, the "Three Papers Fund," which was so successful last year. I am sure they will be equally successful this time also if they start collecting money for the Quetta 'Quake suffeers,—Yours, etc.,

A LAYMAN.

Guinea Worm And Its Treatment

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

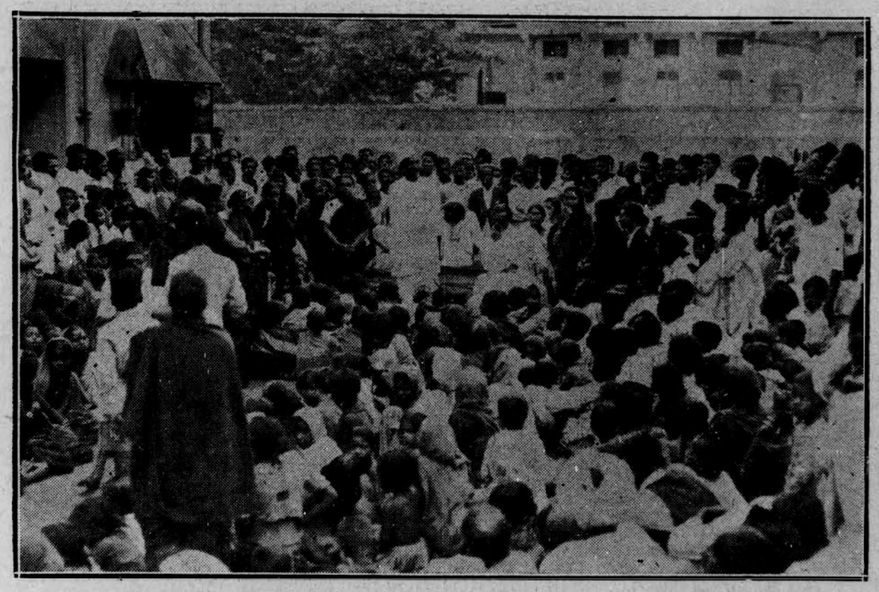
Sir,—A letter in form of a reply to my letter D/20th Ap. 35, has appeared in your issue of the 29th instant by Pro. Bell Drug Chemical Co. I am very much thankful to him for the kind suggestion and the additional information regarding more reliable and all the less complicated remedy to cure all Guinea Worm cases within a week. So also I am thankful to him for the sympathetic cooperation and give him assurance that the association shall not fail in its duty to give the required trials.

The writer seems to be under some misapprehension that it was a Chlorogen propoganda and subsequently wirtes that "It may be very well to say all that in the interest of Chlorogen Propoganda". Neither the association nor the secretary is in any way interested in its propoganda in particular, but anything and everything that will be of great use for speedy improvement will ever be welcome to the association, be it Chlorogen or Bells Guinea Worm Cure, or anything else.

The main function of the association is not to cure guinea worm cases but to take such steps to sterilise the drinking water supplies, to demonstrate that all water borne diseases are preventable. In the district of my activities I am very reluctant to say that Bells Quinea Worm Cure was never heard of except being read yesterday in your issue. However being rather averse to enter into any controvercy or long and lengthy academical discussions I assure the writer that he will ever find me open to corrections and feeling ever obliged for the same.

As regards the prevention the suggestion of bringing home the fact that boiled water be used for drinking purposes I may only say that it would be better if the writer once personally goes in the rural areas to find out the present existing conditions of the villagers.—Yours, etc.,

G.R. DATAR.
Hon. Secretary.



Babu Rajendra Prasad addressed a Harijan meeting on Monday evening at Byculla. Harijan women attended in large num bers.

BANKER RELIEVED OF RS. 3,470

Wallet Containing Notes Lost While Sleeping In Train Journey

LUCKNOW, June 2.

Mr. Benimadho, a banker of Bahraich, was robbed of Rs. 3,470 while travelling by the night train from Bahraich to Cawnpore.

It is stated that he was given 20 currency notes of Rs. 100 each and the rest in ten-rupee notes by his brother for making certain purchases in Cawnpore. He put the money in a wallet and tied round his waist. He got into a third class compartment and went to sleep. On reaching Lucknow station, he alighted from the train for morning ablutions when to his utter surprise he found that the wallet containing his whole cash had been scissored away by some body during the night.

The matter has been reported to the police who are making investigation.—United Press.

SIREN OF THE 'PHONE

Mystery Voice That Flirts With Lahore Young Men

The following appears in the "Civil and Military Gazette":—

For the past month or so at various times every day (and night) different young men of Lahore have been called to the telephone At the other end they hear a charming culturded voice. The owner of the voice refuses to disclose her identity. But she seems to know everything about the man—his name his habits, his recent movements and the right time to "ring him up". A conversation of somewhat the following description ensues:

The Girl: Hullo!

The Man: Oh, it's you again!

G: Yes, are you sorry?

M: No; but why don't you tell me who you are?

G: But I'm telling you; I'm—(here she takes the man's name)

M: Don't be silly. I'm dying of curiosity. Givn me a clue so that I can find something about you.

Girl laughs.

M: (In desperation): Look here you sang to me the other evening. Won't you sing to me to-day?

G: (Coquettishly): Do you really want me to?

M: Yes.

G: Really,?

M: Yes.

G: Then here goes. (She sings).

This "billing and cooing" continues for fifteen minutes or so—sometimes longer. Then somebody appears on the scene, either this side or that, and they cut off.

Several Indian young men of Lahore have had romantic dreams I know a few of them. They have had visions of beautiful princesses in disguise—and all the other visions romantically-minded young men have.

This will disillusion them, but it's a fact. They are the victims of a cruel joke. I have been able to ascertain that the girl is suffering from a sort of mania. She has a list of about a dozen "eligible" people whom she exploits regularly. She presumably gets a "kick" out of it.

The telephone department know the number and address of the offender, also the number and addresses of her victims. But they cannot tell.—

ANDHRA P. C. C. HEAD-QUARTERS

Working Committee's "No" To Removal From Bezwada

BEZWADA, June 3.

It is definitely known that the Congress Working Committee has refused to give permission to remove the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee Head Quarters from Bezwada to Madras.

It may be recalled that at the Anantapur meeting of the Provincial Committee, the question of the shifting of the Head Quarters to Madras came up and was approved, and the sanction of the All-India Congress Committee was sought.

It is learnt that the matter will again come up before the next Andhra Provincial Committee meeting.—United Press.

POPULATION PROBLEM

Benoy Kumar Sarkar Invited To Berlin Congress

CALCUTTA, June 3.

The "United Press" understands that the International Congress for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems will hold its session at Berlin this summer and has invited Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar who was one of the presidents of the session at Rome in 1931 to take part in the deliberations. His paper which is written in German deals with new orientations in optimum and economic efficiency based on Indian vital and health statistics.

The Congress will have four sections and they will discuss the population statistics, the population biology and race hygiene, the social economical, and psychological population problems, and medicine and hygiene.—United Press.

(Continued from column 7)

ganised industry, whether plantation, factory or mining, to draw its labour originally from the rural population.

Broadly speaking, except in the jute industry, active recruiting does not take place to any extent for perennial factory industries, though labour is still engaged through jobbers and labour contractors, while seasonal factory industries draw on local rural labour. On the other hand, there is still considerable recruiting for the coal mines by contractors, "sardars" or recruiting agents, who visit the villages, make advances to intending workers, pay railway fares and conduct the workers to the place of employment. There is also unregulated assisted Indian immigration for employment in the rice mills of Burma. The recruiting is done by overseers known as "sub-maistries" or their agents, who make advances to intending recruits of sums which are usually about Rs. 25, but may be as much as Rs. 100, and bear all the expenses to Rangoon. The workers undertake to refund the advances and expenses, but in practice they remain indebted to the "sub-maistries" for the rest of their lives.

As regards plantations in India, a distinction is to be drawn between those in North India (Assam and Bengal) and those in the South (Madras Presidency and Coorg). In the South, the plantations are situated close to densely populated areas (the Madras Presidency) on which they can draw for their workers. On the other hand, the planters of the North have to obtain recruits from long distances and have to face competition for labour from the coal mines of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, the jute industry of Bengal, the cotton industry, the railways and the oil field of Assam.—A. P.

RAMKRISHNA CENTENARY

Calcutta Mayor's Appeal To Make Celebration Success

CALCUTTA, June 2.

A great impetus was given to the Sri Ramkrishna Centenary Celebrations movement by the Aldermen, Councillors, Officers, and employees of the Calcutta Corporation under the lead of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Mayor of Calcutta, and Mr. J. C. Mukherjee; Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, when they assembled on the lawn of the Calcutta Municipal Office and adopted a resolution lending their whole-hearted support to the scheme of celebrations to be held in connection with the birthday centenary of Sri Ramkrishna.

In appealing to the audience for generous contributions, the Mayor assured that the funds raised would be entirely devoted to humanitarian work and social service,—an idea to which nobody could take exception.

SPIRITUAL STOCK-TAKING.

Councillor Mr. C. C. Biswas said that it was the Centenary celebrations of gifted saints and seers that provide men with occasions for spiritual stock-taking in this material world and this being the Centenary of such a gifted saint, they ought to welcome this movement, and make it a success. Mr. Biswas could not conceive of any higher and nobler object than that for which the appeal was being made at that meeting.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, ex-Mayor, moved the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:—

"That this meeting whole-heartedly lends its support to the scheme drawn up for the Sri Ramkrishna Centenary celebrations and urges upon the Aldermen, Councillors, and employees of the Calcutta Corporation to help the Centenary Committee in carrying out its noble task."—United Press.

The Governor-General has given his assent to the Bihar and Orissa Co-operative Societies Act of 1935, passed by the Bihar Legislative Council at its last session.

19th SESSION OF I. L. CONFERENCE

Questions Of Indian Interest Tabled For Discussion

NEW DELHI (By Mail.)

The 19th session of the International Labour Conference which meets at Geneva on the 4th June is likely to prove one of the most important sessions of the Conference in view of the abnormal economic and industrial conditions obtaining at the present time.

The year 1934, the fifth of the depression years, was characterised by the ascendancy of aggressive economic nationalism in most countries; nevertheless, though on the whole it marked a distinct advance on 1933, the year ran out without bringing the hope of general recovery to fruition. The resultant growing conviction that the limits of national effort have been reached and further progress can only be secured through well co-ordinated international efforts invests the proceedings of the present Conference with a special significance.

The subjects on the agenda of the Conference are the following:

(1) Maintenance of rights in course of acquisition and acquired rights under invalidity, old age, and widows and orphans' insurance on behalf of workers who transfer their residence from one country to another;

(2) Employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds;

(3) Unemployment among young persons;

(4) The recruiting of labour in colonies and in other territories with analogous labour conditions;

(5) Holidays with pay;

(6) Reduction of hours of work with special reference to: (a) Public works undertaken or subsidised by Governments; (b) Iron and steel; (c) Building and contracting; (d) Glass bottle manufacture; and (e) Coal mines; and

(7) Partial revision of the hours of work (Coal Mines) Convention, 1931.

PERSONNEL.

The Indian Delegation to the Conference is composed as follows:—

Government Delegates: Sir Bhupendra Mitra, and Sir Joseph Bhore, with Mr. A. Dibdin, Begum Shah Nawaz, and Mr. I. R. Zaman, I.C.S., as Government advisers.

Employers' Delegate:—Mr. Huseinbhoy Laljee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, with Mr. K. L. Dutt, of the Indian Mining Federation, Calcutta, as adviser.

Workers' Delegate:—Mr. V. M. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, with Mr. V. P. Kolte, as adviser.

Mr. Zaman will act as Secretary to the delegation.

OF INTEREST TO INDIA.

Several of the items coming up for discussion at the Conference are of special interest to India. Thus, the employment of women in underground work in mines is at present permitted only in two countries, namely, India and Japan, and even in these countries measures have been taken to bring about a gradual prohibition of such employment within a short period. In India, according to the Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines, in 1933, out of a total of 206,507 workers working in mines of all kinds which come under the Indian Mines Act, underground workers totalled 112,355, of whom 99,556 were men and 12,799 (in 1928 the number of women underground workers was 31,785) were women.

UNEMPLOYED YOUNG.

The subject of unemployment among young persons is also of great interest to this country. The International Labour Office estimates, from statistics collected by it, that of approximately 25 million unemployed throughout the world, about one-fourth, or 6 to 7 million are young persons under 25 years of age. These figures show the great quantitative importance of the question of unemployment among young persons. Owing to the absence of statistics about unemployment in India, it is not possible to give accurate figures of the number of unemployed adults or young persons in this country; nevertheless, it is indisputable that the problem of juvenile unemployment is no less insistent in India, the more so owing to the contraction in employment possibilities occasioned by the prevailing industrial and agricultural depression.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

In India, holidays with pay are enjoyed only by a very small percentage of the country's working population. As a rule all employees of the Government, as also of local bodies, like municipalities, district boards, etc., are entitled to holidays with pay, but large masses of Indian workers serving under private employers are at present denied this privilege.

There are a number of reasons, however, why the proposed international convention on the subject should meet with ready support from both employers and workers. In the first place there is the psychological argument in favour of securing for the worker, whom modern production processes and the rationalisation of labour are subjecting to an ever-increasing nervous tension, an opportunity for recuperation.

Secondly, there is the social argument that inasmuch as modern production processes and rationalisation considerably increase individual output, it should be possible for the worker to share in the benefits of the increase in productivity by the enjoyment of a few days' holiday every year.

Thirdly, there is much to be said in favour of generalising a practice which, according to the statistics collected by the I.L.O. counted 19 million beneficiaries in 1926 in Europe alone.

Fourthly, consideration of a different kind which has gained weight since unemployment has become so severe is that the generalisation of annual holidays with pay given in rotation is one of the several measures which would enable additional staff to be employed. It is interesting to note that convincing endorsement of these pleas is found in the Whitley Report.

LABOUR RECRUITMENT.

The question of recruitment of labour is one of more than ordinary interest to India. As the Whitley Report shows, there is still a considerable amount of unregulated recruiting in India for various industries. The fact that the vast majority of the population of India lives in villages makes it necessary for or-

(Continued in Col. 4).

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writes Dr. H. H. W. Hart, Babugarh.

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Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Rajen Babu performed the inauguration ceremony of the Bombay National Guards on Sunday morning. Here he is seen with the President of the B. P. C. C. and Mr. Ekambara Iyer, the Chief Officer, inspecting members of the Guards.

Babu Rajendra Prasad unfurling the National Flag at the Congress House on Sunday morning.

RAJEN BABU TAKES LEAVE

Exhorts, Bombayites To Strengthen Congress

Touching scenes were witnessed at the Shivaji Park, Dadar when the Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad, took leave of the citizens of Bombay after the conclusion of his three days' programme in the city.

The Congress President who had a busy time in the city, though looking slightly fatigued, seemed to be touched very much at the warm reception accorded to him throughout.

The Bombay Congress officials, in their speeches paid tribute to Rajen Babu's lovable personality.

LAST MESSAGE TO BOMBAYITES

In his cluding message, to the citizens of Bombay Babu Rajendra Prasad, who addressed the last meeting of the tour at Shivaji Park said that it was the duty of every citizen of Bombay to help in strengthening the Congress organisation, and appeal to them to enrol themselves as Congress Members.

In the course of his speech, Mr. K. F. Nariman said that Babu Rajendra Prasad had a busy time in the city and hardly had he any rest from the time he arrived and made his speech at the Azad Maidan. Bombay had given him a fine reception and had shown every affection and zeal in all the meetings he addressed. Bombay should be indebted to Babu Rajendra Prasad, he added, for the pains he took in removing the slackness of the citizens and improving the country's cause.

That only 15,000 members had been enrolled in the Congress, the speaker observed, did not redound, in the least, to the credit and the fair name of the city. Babu Rajendra Prasad would not look to such "tamasha" as the demonstrations and receptions. He would like to have more members in the Congress, and if more members were enrolled by June 13, then nothing could give him more satisfaction and joy than that fact.

TRIBUTE TO BOMBAY.

Babu Rajendra Prasad then rose to speak amidst vociferous cheers. At the outset, he thanked the audience for their love and affection for him. He had always confidence in the citizens of Bombay for their splendid response whether in the cause of the Congress or any other stupendous task. Their zeal, love and devotion to the Congress was always unparalleled.

During his travel through various villages and hilly places he had observed that there was a slackening in the activities of the people. But yet he hoped that the people would be fired with the former spirit to carry out the Congress programme.

"I have met with enthusiastic reception everywhere," he remarked, "and people have shown no small amount of affection. I pray these feelings may be lasting."

ENROL AS CONGRESS MEMBERS.

The first step to make such feelings lasting, Rajendra Babu said, was that all should enrol themselves as Congress members, if they had not already done so.

Referring to a tired feeling that was in evidence in the country, Babu Rajendra Prasad said that some of the old Congress workers were tired; those members who were still plodding on, in their work, were very few. And those few members who were actuated by a feeling of working the Congress programme could not approach many in the few days left at their disposal. So idle hands should come forward and give a a full swing to the work of enrolling members.

A complaint was made in some quarters, he observed, that as the several nation-building activities were entrusted to respective bodies, nothing was left for Congress men to do. It was a mistake to think so. The life of the "Charka Sangha" seemed to be small, and a fresh lease of life could be given to it, it now looked, only by Gandhiji's coming back to the Congress. The question of "charka" was a vital one. There was much research work to be done in it.

A. I. V. I. A.

Further there was the question of A.I.V.I.A. Much work could be done in the villages. People should seriously ponder over this question, and then put into operation with sincerity and devotion.

The work for Harijans also could not be overlooked. Every attempt should be made to better their lot and as it was the duty of the Congressmen to bring about that change of heart, no one should shirk that duty.

There was enough programme before the country. The Karachi resolution, he observed, should not be neglected. It was not merely a resolution on paper.

There was much work to be done in the Congress, Babu Rajendra Prasad remarked, and if it was properly and sincerely done, no one need complain of lack of employment.

"I leave Bombay" he concluded, "cherishing the memory of the love, and affection you have bestowed on me."

Mr. S. K. Patil, then, recounting the heavy programme gone through by the Congress President during his stay in the city said that the citizens of Bombay should prove faithful to the fervent appeal the Congress President had issued. He prayed for long life and health so Rajen Babu would continue his glorious service to the country.

With "Vande Mataram" and a vote of thanks to Babu Rajendra Prasad, the meeting came to a close with a loud and prolonged roar of acclamations and cheers of "Babu Rajendra Prasad-ki-jai."

AT BANDRA AND KHAR

Another Appeal To Rally Round Congress Banner

With a public meeting at Khar held on Sunday night, Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indain National Congress, resumed his Maharashtra tour, which he had postponed a few days back, as he had to leave for Patna.

After the farewell meeting at Shivaji Park, Dadar Bombay, Rajen Babu visited the Dadar Khadi Bhandar, a branch of the Maharashtra Spinners' Association.

AT BANDRA AND KHAR.

He drove to Bandra, where he was garlanded by 15 associations, and then he proceeded to Khar; a large number of Suburban residents greeted him with loud ovation.

Mr. B. G. Kher welcomed Rajen Babu, and said that the residents of Khar should consider it a happy occasion that the Congress President visited the "Baby" among the suburbs. He was also glad that Sjt. Sankarrao Deo, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, was present to welcome Rajen Babu.

Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhat, President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, offered welcome on behalf of the suburbs. At the present juncture, when a sort of dullness in Congress activities was noticed, he hoped, the visit of Rajen Babu would hearten them in their efforts and infuse fresh enthusiasm in their activities.

RALLY ROUND CONGRESS BANNER.

Rajen Babu, in a stirring appeal to the audience, to rally round the Congress banner, referred to the song sung by a few girls at the opening of the proceedings. The burden of the song was that the people were ready to lay down their lives for the sake of their country.

Rajen Babu said that in the history of nations, supreme occasions arose when the people were asked to face certain situations with a spirit of sacrifice, ready to lose everything for the sake of the country. Just now, however, the one problem was, how best to live for the sake of the country. If the people had the determination to sacrifice their all, it ought not to be difficult for them to spare a few hours for the sake of the country and the Congress. Now the programme before the country was simple and light.

FULFIL CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

People were asked to do their little bit towards fulfilling the constructive programme. As occasion required, the programme before the country was altered from time to time. At present, a steady progress in the organisation of all the nation-building activities was expected of the people. The present programme, if carried out, with patience and zest, would yield results which would be beneficial all round. It would strengthen the organisation and would revitalise the energies of the nation.

Only two things were expected of them. The first was to strengthen the Congress. If every indivdual considered it one's own duty to enrol Congress members and also form part of the national organisation, nothing else would render it stronger. Having thus built up an energetic organisation, the constructive programme could be pursued with vigour and with substantial results. Some critics might point out that Congress had no definite working programme to be placed before the country. If one properly understood the programme, one would realise that for every organisation in the interests of the masses, the propaganda through the Congress was necessary.

SPREAD MESSAGE OF CHARKA.

For instance, after spreading the Khadi cult among the Indians, it was not possible that it could be given up. And the services of all the Congress workers were necessary for spreading the message of the Charka, which should reach every nook and corner in the land.

Every one should contribute his or her little mite for the country. If one could spare two hours every day in some useful activity or other, the cause of the country would have been amply served. Trifles should not be neglected.

HOW TO LEARN LANGUAGES.

Rajen Babu then narrated a story of a man who learnt two languages through his individual effort. Asked when that man could find time to master the two languages, Rajen Babu said, he replied that while his wife adjusted her hat before a mirror, he used to labour away at the languages and thus derived benefit. The moral of the story was clear. He exhorted the audience to take up Congress work at once.

Rajen Babu then drove to Vile Parle, for his night's stay.

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MAJORITY OF TOOTH PASTES IN THE MARKET ARE BEING PACKED IN **LEAD TUBES**—which impart LEAD POISONING —with most HARMFUL EFFECTS.

TO ENSURE SAFETY against this DANGEROUS **LEAD POISONING INSIST** on ALEMBIC TOOTH PASTE —PACKED IN **TIN TUBES** ONLY.

BORO-THYMOLIN destroys evil germs and cleanses the mouth beautifully. An excellent safeguard against caries, pyorrhoea and other dental worries. You are sure to love this delightful dentifrice.

***Alembic* TOOTH PASTE**

ALEMBIC CHEMICALS, Bombay, Baroda, Madras.

The Guardian of India INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Bombay Office: Standard Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
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'A SPLENDID FAMILY PROTECTION' POLICY.

A GUARANTEED PROVISION For You & Your Family—

ANNUAL PREMIUMS CEASE IN 25 YEARS, OR AT DEATH IF EARLIER, SECURING

(I) in case of death during the term of 25 years ..... (a) Rs. 250 payable immediately, (b) annuity payments of Rs. 100 each, the first of which is payable on the policy anniversary immediately after death, and the last of which is payable on the 25th policy anniversary; (c) Rs. 1,000 payable on the completion of the term of 25 years.

(II) in case of surviving 25 years, a cash sum of Rs. 1,000 cancellation of all obligations under the Policy.

WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS.

Superintendent of Agencies. Applications for agencies invited.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 6)

gress cannot be dissolved. There can be no Referendum, nor a vote of censure on the Judges, nor a reconsideration of their judgment. Industrialists and trade unionists cannot be coerced into accepting a scheme of relief and reconstruction, which is declared to be illegal or unconstitutional. For the moment,—and speaking only of the emergency of the moment,—one cannot say what steps Government will devise, which would effectively counter this bolt from the blue. Even the declaration of a State of Emergency is alien to the spirit of the American Constitution! But there will be a great struggle, we may be sure, before men like Roosevelt would surrender the principles of their Government and the measures of relief to millions upon millions.

Sino-Japanese Tangle

The threat of Japan to China is another eruption of Sinophobia which Japanese jingoists seem to cultivate carefully to keep their hand in practice, as it were. If China does not submit, another chunk of Chinese territory will be demilitarised, then neutralised, then brought under a protectorate, and finally swallowed by Japan. She has now not even the nominal dread of the League of Nations to restrain her in her career of conquest and annexation, sought to obtain some relief for the over-burdened Japanese population at home. Europe is busy with its own troubles; Russia has sold out; America finds the very existence of the Roosevelt regime at stake. Who, then, will check Japan?

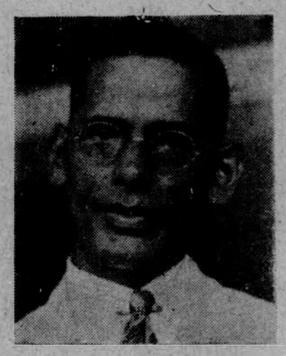
The Jamsaheb of Nawanagar who has been awarded a K.C.S.I. in the Honours' List.

Mr. R. D. Bell, Home Member to the Government of Bombay, has been made a K.C.S.I.

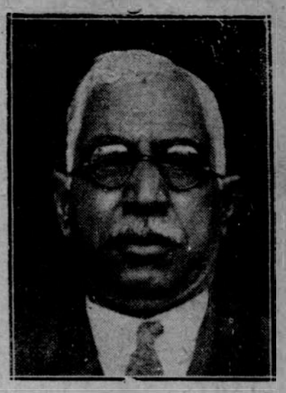
Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, ex-Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, has been honoured with a G.B.E.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Education Secretary to the Government of India, has become a K.B.E.

Mr. H. P. Mody has become a Knight Commander of the British Empire.



Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Professor of History, Allahabad University, has received a Knighthood.



The Hon. Mr. Syed Reza Ali, Agent-General to the Government of India, has been Knighted.

Fresh Earthquake Shock In Quetta

(Continued from page 12).

1000 and have detained 200 for further treatment. Refugee camps have been established at the race course. Fourteen medical officers and six nurses together with a large quantity of medical stores have been despatched by aeroplanes from various stations in India, the Viceroy's aeroplane being sent by His Excellency for this purpose. Special trains containing medical personnel and stores have been sent from Karachi and Lahore.

(c) Communications.

Rail and Road communications with Quetta still remain intact and the Chief Commissioner for Railways has gone there to investigate the position. Telegraphic communications has hitherto been by the military wireless but the civil land line has now been restored with the assistance of the army signals and the large accumulation of private telegrams was despatched from Quetta and the remainder is being sent by aeroplane.

(d) Administration

The situation is reported to be well in hand but owing to the fact that nearly all subordinate civil officers and the police have been killed the Agent to the Governor-General has asked the military authorities for assistance in carrying on the administration and such powers as are necessary will be provided by emergency legislation.

Both the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province Governments are sending at the request of the Agent to the Governor-General special police with officers to assist him pending the reorganisation of the Baluchistan Police force. The Punjab and the Sind refugees have been evacuated to-day in six trains leaving from 22 hours onwards. This evacuation will continue as long as no epidemic disease breaks out.

The Punjab and the Sind authorities have been requested in consultation with the railway authorities to arrange for food for the destitute refugees after Jacobabad. In order to prevent the influx of persons for whom there is no accommodation or supplies available tickets are not being issued to Quetta and travellers will not be permitted to proceed beyond Rori except with special permission.

The public are requested to co-operate in making these orders effective. Reports on the daily situation will be issued containing further information regarding casualties as soon as they are obtained. It is to be hoped that the particulars already published regarding British casualties are inclusive."

SURVIVORS REACH KARACHI

KARACHI, June 2.

To-day's Quetta Mail brought another batch of survivors and the injured among them were rushed to the hospitals all along the stations 'en route.'

The survivors exclaimed that they had not heard of Quetta ever having had an earthquake of such great intensity as on this occasion according to them the town experienced another shock at 4 p.m. yesterday and minor shocks are being felt at intervals. Scarcity of food, water and accommodation prevails.

The railway guard attached to the train stated that the train was detained at Sukkur and other stations where a number of injured were sent to the hospital.

Child's Lucky Escape

An interesting story how a child of six years was miraculously saved was told by the passengers. It seems that above the debris a small arm was standing out and when the debris was quickly cleared they saw the child still living and breathing with great difficulty. First aid was immediately rendered and the child was sent to the hospital. The child is progressing well.

According to reports received by the railway authorities here, another shock was felt at Quetta to-day. Information is to hand to the effect that the railway station at Kohlapur has been damaged.—A.P.

SOUTH AFRICAN SYMPATHY

JOHANNESBURG, June 2.

Syed Raza Ali has cabled to the Viceroy as follows:

On behalf of the Indian community in South Africa and myself please convey our deepest sympathy to the sufferers of the Baluchistan earthquake."

Messages of sympathy were also sent to the Government of India by the Transvaal Indian Congress and Transvaal Muslim Association.

Special prayers have been offered in all Johannesburg mosques.

It is understood that prominent Indian residents of Johannesburg are considering raising of funds for the relief of sufferers.—Reuter.

RED CROSS SOCIETY'S RELIEF PLANS

SIMLA, June 2.

The Indian Red Cross Society, on receipt of news of the earthquake disaster at Quetta immediately addressd a message of sympathy to the A.G.G., and asked to be informed about the situation in order that Red Cross assistance might be organised.

In the meanwhile the Punjab and Sind branches of the Society were asked to mobilize men and material in co-operation with the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade for the purpose of despatching relief units to the affected area.

The International League of Red Cross Societies, Paris, which secured generous assistance from various Red Cross Societies of the world towards the Bihar earthquake, has been informed of the catastrophe. The Punjab Red Cross Branch has sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for relief work and its organising secretary left for Quetta with a contingent of two doctors, ten nurses and twenty first-aiders

Medical Aid To Women.

The Sind Red Cross is keeping in touch with civil authorities in Baluchistan, who have been asked to telegraph requirements. The Dufferin Fund deputed two W. M. S. officers, Dr. Ruth Young from Simla and Dr. Street from Peshawar to assist in the medical arrangements for women and children.

The condition of the Lady Sandeman-Dufferin Hospital at Quetta is not yet known. Dr. Young will act as liaison officer and will keep Headquarters in touch generally.

Some Minto nurses also have been despatched. Messages of sympathy have been received from American, Japanese, French and New Zealand Red Cross Societies. —A. P.

CEREMONIAL PARADE IN NAINITAL

NAINITAL, June 3.

A ceremonial parade was held this morning on the occasion of the King's birthday.

The 3rd. Gurkha Rifles stationed here fired feu de joi and gave three cheers for His Majesty. A march-past ceremony brought the function to a close, H. E. the Governor taking the salute.—A. P.

MOVE TO START MAYOR'S FUND

Nariman Appeals To Medical Profession For Help

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay has issued the following appeal:

The Bihar Earthquake reconstruction work has just commenced, when within a year, the country is shocked to hear the news of another similar terrible calamity in an equally poor and resourceless province of Baluchistan. Even from the meagre details so far received, the disaster seems to be as great and tragic, as in Bihar.

It is the duty of the citizens of Bombay to take immediate steps for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers and distressed, the victims of this natural calamity.

The immediate necessity would seem to be to provide medical relief and medical and other requisites. Therefore I appeal first to the Medical Profession and the Sisters of Mercy to come forward and render voluntary service in this humanitarian work. As soon as a sufficient number of medical men and nurses are available arrangements will be made to despatch them immediately to the affected area

Medical Requisites.

I also appeal to the various chemists and druggists to arrange for the free supply of medical and surgical requisites, for being despatched with this band of medical workers. In the meantime inquiries are being made by telegraphic communications from proper quarters as to what is the most urgent need of the afflicted province.

It is proposed to call a meeting of the citizens of Bombay in the Corporation Hall on Tuesday, the 4th June 1935, at 5-45 p.m. (Standard Time) to start the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund and to form the Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee. Representative citizens are requested to attend the meeting.

Though recently there have been several calls on the generosity and purse of philanthropic and large-hearted citizens of this City, still it is hoped that, considering the distressful and tragic nature of this sudden and unexpected disaster, due to unpreventable natural causes, the various Associations and Institutions and affluent citizens will generously respond to this appeal, for relief and succour, as they have always hitherto done.

Ahmadiyya Anjuman For Quetta Relief

(From A Correspondent)

LAHORE, June 1.

The Assistant Secretary of the Ahmadiyya Anjuman Ishaat Islam, Lahore at a special meeting held this afternoon, resolved to render immediate relief to the victims of Quetta Earthquake, Accordingly, two men, Dr. Muhammad Rafiq Beg and Mirza Muhammad Yaqub left for Quetta this evening by the Red Cross Special train Besides rendering medical aid, they will also report, after surveying the conditions on the spot, what other relief measures are immediately needed, which the Anjuman will do its best to adopt.

STOLEN JEWELLERY IN CEILING

Valuable jewellery, which had been stolen from a young Hindu lady, was found by the Police concealed in the ceiling of a room.

The property recovered consisted of 3 necklaces set with diamonds, 6 bangles set with pearls and a platinum wrist watch.

The loss of the jewellery was reported to the Lamington Road Police by Miss Hirabai Anandrao Mulkey. The police arrested on suspicion a woman servant in the employ of the complainant.

It is alleged, on a statement made by her the jewellery was found hidden between the rafters and ceiling of the room in Sir Balachandra's chawls. The woman Appibai is being charged with the theft of the jewellery.

Inspector Sawant of the Lamington Road Police Station was in charge of the investigations.

FUND STARTED AT KARACHI

KARACHI, June 2.

Under the presidency of the Mayor of Karachi a largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Karachi was held for the purpose of concerting measures to relieve the distressed at Quetta. A number of speakers spoke on the occasion including Mr. G. F. S. Collins, Commissioner of Sind.

The meeting placed on record its profound sense of sorrow at the terrible tragedy that has overtaken Quetta and the surrounding areas and its sympathy to the bereaved and the injured. A representative committee was appointed for collecting money and doing the needful. Over Rs. 10,000 was subscribed on the spot for the Mayor's Fund.—A.P.

FIRST STEP TO LIBERTY

Young Men's Union Of Bombay Out To Abolish Illiteracy Among Masses

A general meeting of the Young Men's Union of Bombay was held on Saturday, the 1st June, 1935, Com. B. L. Belose in the chair.

The chairman in his opening speech said an organisation of this kind at the present moment was very important.

Abolition of illiteracy was the first step towards attaining liberty and the youngmen of Bombay should strive their utmost to act according to the programme put by the Young Men's union.

He exhorted the audience to strengthen the union and abolish illiteracy among the poor population of Bombay and bring the Union to the forefront.

After several speeches by the members, the constitution drafted by the provisional committee was read.

The main arms and objects of the Union are to abolish illiteracy among the masses and for this the Union has put forward a fitting programme and the Executive Committee has taken up the work in quiet earnest.

The election of the Executive Committee then took place and the following members were appointed:—

President:—Com. T. Rama Rao.

General Secretary:—Com. R. Nanjundiah.

Joint Secretaries:—Com. Govind Birodkar and Com. Govind Tamankar.

Treasurer:—Com. T. S. Mahimkar.

Executive Committee members:—Comrades Gajanan Valdya; H. R. Hirani; S. Gupte; D. Mhatre; Sarat Chandra Powar; Gaikwal; Anant Rajaram Vedphatak. With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

RETRENCHMENT WITH VENGEANCE

Spate Of Resignations In Wake Of Economy In Jhalawar State

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, June 1.

Retrenchment with a vengeance seems to be the key-note of the economy sought to be enforced by the Jhalawar Durbar.

Lala Saut Ram, M.A., B.T., Head Master, Maharaja High School, Jhalrapatan, who was drawing a salary of Rs. 240 p.m. at the end of 18 years' service, was offered a cut of 75 per cent in his salary. The Head Master, however, chose the alternative of "peremptory exit" from the State Service.

Following the decision of the State Government to effect an all-round reduction in salaries of officials, there was a state of resignations including that of the State Forest Officer, which were all accepted without compunction.

The next session of the Monghyr District Political Conference will be held at Beguearai on 28th, 29th and 30 of June, 1935.

(Continued from Col. 7)

A. H. Ghuznavi and Mr C. P. Colvin become Knights and the rest may be thought of for the New Year. One would have expected to see more awards for Bihar Earthquake Relief work but now that the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund has been started those who work with Lord and Lady Willingdon would surely be rewarded before Their Excellencies leave India.

NO SPECIAL JUBILEE HONOURS

Awards Galore For Civilians But Provincial Legislators Figure Poorly

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 2.

The Birthday Honours List issued to-day must be disappointing to those who expected spectacular honours.

No Prince has been made either "King" or even Exalted Highness nor has any one even got G.C.S.I.

Provincial legislators figure poorly in the list whereas the Assembly and the Council of State get their quota of two members each. Thus, Mr. H. P. Mody of Mody-Lees Pact fame gets K.B.E. while Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi gets simple Knighthood though the rumour was that he would get K.C.I.E. This is the reward to Mr. Ghuznavi for his R.T.C. work and the Silver Jubilee celebrations. The Upper House finds Chaudhry Muhamed Din made Nawab and Mr. Miller of Burma Shell given Knighthood.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATORS.

Among the Provincial legislators Mukandlal Puri, Secretary of the Hindu Party in the Punjab Council gets Rai Bahadur and this seems to be a solitary recognition among the non-official Hindus of the Punjab. Other legislators noticed are Messrs. A. K. Sen and S. C. Bal of the Bengal Council. Jwalasaran Kothiwala of the U. P. Council and B. C. Goswami of the Assam Council who all get Rai Bahadurships. The Justice Party of Madras may be electorally down but the Government has awarded titles to two of its leading members by giving K.C.I.E. both to the Raja of Bobbili and Sir A. P. Patro the latter perhaps for his R.T.C. work and the former for providing the only alternative to a Congress Ministry in Madras.

ONLY JOURNALIST

Once again the credit for bestowing the only award on a journalist goes to U. P. where Mr. Ghulam Muhaiddin, Editor of an obscure journal, "The Munis" at Etawah gets Khan Sahibship.

The list of Knighthoods is most interesting. The usual practice of letting members of the Viceroy's Council wait for K.C.S.I. has been given up and simple Knighthoods have been bestowed on Kunwar Jagdish Prasad and Chaudhry Zafrullah. These are honours perhaps for the past services and K.C.S.I. will follow in the usual course

AWARDS FOR CIVILIANS.

The Indian Civil Service has its full share of awards and many in Government of India Secretariat appear in the list.

Mr G. S. Bajpai is the only Secretary who gets K.B.E.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's promotion to G.C.B. is in regard for his successful political and business career and for the good work as President of the Assembly.

The Knighthood for Mr. J. B. Taylor, Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank and for Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, Director of the Bank, suggests that other directors may get their turn in due course. Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan's Knighthood is undoubtedly a reward for his work at the R.T.C.

NO SPECIAL JUBILEE HONOURS

There are no special Silver Jubilee Honours except that Mr.

(Continued in Col 5).

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves. Body. Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 46 Dr Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

In the Sweltering Heat
—LOOK FOR—
JABAKUSUM
THE "OASIS" IN THE SAHARA

Which will ensure delightful rest for the mind and a luxuriant growth for the hair.

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C. K. SEN & CO., LD.
29, COLOOTOLA CALCUTTA

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 8 POINTS

Crossrates Steady After Opening Easy

GOLD UNCHANGED BUT SILVER EASY

Grains Weak Influeneed By Other Markets

BOMBAY, June 3.

On Monday crossrates closed steady after opening easy.

NEW YORK COTTON WEAK.

New York cotton opened weak and thereafter moved bothways under the alternate influence of buying and selling.

GOLD UNCHANGED AND SILVER EASY.

London gold was unchanged but silver was a shade easier.

WHEAT AND LINSEED EASY.

Wheat and linseed ruled easy influenced by weakness in other markets.

IMPROVED DEMAND IN SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange showed easier tendency after being rather steadier in the earlier session. Giltedged securities displayed better sentiment on improved demand.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, June 3.

Previous closing	10.91
To-day's opening	10.55
Difference	—.36
To-day's closing	10.83
Difference	—.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

Liverpool, June 3.

Previous closing	5.81
To-day's opening	5.83
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	5.82
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 227

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 3.

Saturday's rally due to rumours that the Government would raise silver prices was undone to-day in the absence of any official confirmation while increasing nervousness with regard to the legality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act also had distinctly bearish influence on the market as a result of which prices fell sharply on general selling with the support entirely lacking.

In sympathy with lower outside cables October opened at 10.65 i.e. 26 points lower than the previous closing. Prices continued to give way under heavy general selling and liquidation but thereafter prices rallied on covering and trade buying with October rising to 10.81 this rise however brought in renewed selling and liquidation and the market again sunk October touching 10.65 again. Subsequently the market quietened down with no particular activity.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.83 with a decline of 8 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 3.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.01/10.99) 11.00/11.05
October (10.74/10.73) 10.68/10.66
December (10.76/10.75) 10.73/10.70

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 3.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.12) 6.06
American October '.81) 5.76
Egyptian July (7.69) 7.69
Egyptian October (7.69) 7.62

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 3.

Broach July-August moved between Rs. 224-8 and Rs. 226-12 at night. The rate at 10-15 p.m. was Rs. 226-8 with New York futures about 16 points down.

PRIVATE CABLES

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Technical position much strengthened. Recommend buying. Think liquidation has spent its force.

New York: Markets due to recover on any expression of confidence from Washington.

New York: Technical reaction. Secretary of Agriculture hopes to carry out Agricultural Adjustment policy. There are reports of possible increase in price of silver.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable:—

Liverpool: Think U. S. Government Loan new crop is more doubtful. Looks as if the market would go lower temporarily.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends.

New York.—Technical position much strengthened. Recommend buying. Think liquidation has spent its force.

New York.—Markets due to recover on any expression of confidence from Washington.

New York.—Technical reaction. Secretary of Agriculture hopes to carry out Agricultural Adjustment policy. There are reports of possible increase in price of silver.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 3.

Previous closing	4.91 1/2
To-day's opening	4.92 1/8
To-day's closing	4.92

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 3.

Previous closing	4.92 3/16
To-day's opening	4.91 1/4
To-day's closing	4.92 1/16
Difference	—.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, June 3.

Previous closing	74.65
To-day's opening	74.43
To-day's closing	74.31
Difference	—.34

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 3.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.91 1/4 and then slightly fell to 4.91 1/8 but subsequently it assumed better tendency improving to 4.92.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.92 1/16

Franc opened at 74.43 and then fell to 74.40 thereafter further receding to 74.37.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 4.92 1/16

LONDON SILVER

London, June 3.

The market closed steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	33 3/4d.	33 1/2d.
Spot	34d.	33 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 3.

Gold per ounce (£7-2-0) £7-2-0

DISCOUNTS

London, June 3.

3 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, June 3.

London on Bombay (1.6 1/8) 1.6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.63 5/8) 5.62
New York on Bombay (37-37) 37.18
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.92 1/2
London on Shanghai (1-8 1/2) 1-8 1/2
London on Milan (59.75) 59.46
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 3.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 80, 80/7 and 81.

The market showed considerable easiness to-day due to discouraging foreign news and prices fell steadily under heavy speculators selling and liquidation later the market gave further way to renewed selling under the influence of lower London cables and closed steady at Rs. 78/10, 79/1 and 79/10.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/6/6, 35/7/6 and 35/9 there was not much activity owing to the lack of orders with prices moving in a narrow margin but prices kept steady due to steadiness of franc and closed steady at Rs. 35/6, 35/7 and 35/8/6 wheat linseed closed.

BOMBAY MARKET QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 3.

Y M sheets 4x4x21lbs./Rs. 32-8 28/112 Rs. 31-12
Copper sheets 4x4x21/112/Rs. 36-8
Copper Asho Rs. 38-8
Y M Asho Rs. 33 (nominal)
Tone: Steady

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 3.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 62 1/4 and October 73 some interest was displayed but business generally remained exceedingly small.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 3.

Chicago wheat opened September at 83 1/2 rather quiet. Prices eased under commission house selling and liquidation influenced by weakness of other markets.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 3.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£229 buyers £229 1/2 sellers. Irregular) £228 1/4 buyers £228 1/2 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£13 7/8 buyers. No sellers. Steady) £13 15/16 buyers £14 1/16 sellers. Irregular.

Electrolytic Copper (£36 1/2 to £27 1/2) £35 1/2 to £36 1/2

Glasgow (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/2) 0-9 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2) 1-9 1/2

JUTE

May/June New Crop (£20 paid and sellers) £20 1/8 buyers.
Dunlop June (£23 sellers) £23
Lightning June (£21 1/2) £21 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (5 15/16) 5 15/16 paid and buyers
Forward (6 3/16) 6 1/2 paid and sellers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay June-July (£12 3/16 sellers) £12 1/8 nominal.
Linseed Calcutta May/June £11 11/16 sellers) June-July sellers £11 11/16
Linseed La Plata (June-July £9 7/16) £9 7/16 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal July (£15 1/8 sellers) £15 1/16 sellers.

BRITISH INDIAN TRADE DECLINES

Returns For April Show Decrease In Values Of Imports & Exports

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

The Trade returns of British India for the month of April, 1935, compared with the preceding month showed decrease in the values of imports, exports and re-exports.

The value of imports of private merchandise totalled Rs. 11,55 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 85 lakhs as compared with the preceding month. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures decreased by Rs. 4,57 lakhs from Rs. 15,21 lakhs in March, 1935 to Rs. 10,64 lakhs in the month under report. Re-exports also dropped by Rs. 16 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 29 lakhs.

A comparison of the trade figures for April 1935, with those of the preceding month shows a decrease of Rs. 85 lakhs, Rs. 4,57 lakhs and 16 lakhs in the values of imports, exports and re-exports.

Measured by the statistics of merchandise of and treasure the total visible balance of trade in April, 1935, was Rs. 68 lakhs in favour of India as compared with Rs. 8,31 lakhs in March, 1935 and 676 lakhs in April, 1934. The balance of remittances of funds in April, 1935 was minus Rs. 53 lakhs.

Exports of raw materials and produce decreased by Rs. 154 lakhs to Rs. 573 lakhs. Under this group shipments of raw cotton declined from 68,600 tons to 51,500 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3,83 lakhs to Rs. 2.83 lakhs in value. Of the total shipments of 51,500 tons, Japan the largest purchaser, took 25,000 tons or 48 per cent., Italy, 5,600 tons, the United Kingdom 5,000 tons, China 4,400 tons, France 3,100 tons, Belgium 3,000 and Germany 2,400 tons, the remainder being despatched mainly to Poland, the Netherlands, Spain and the United States of America. Consignments of raw jute decreased from 60,000 tons to 45,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 90 lakhs to Rs. 70 lakhs in value.

The share of the United Kingdom in imports fell from 41 per cent in April, 1934, to 39 per cent in April 1935, and that in exports from 22 per cent to 20 per cent. The shares of Germany Japan and the United States of America in the month under report were 8.16 and 7 per cent respectively under imports and 5.15 and 11 per cent respectively under exports.—United Press.

Stock Exchange Dull After Early Firmness

BASE METALS WEAK ON AMERICAN ADVICES

Sharp Recovery In French Franc

STEADY ADVANCE IN WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 3.

On the Stock Exchange fairly cheerful sentiment prevailed but owing to discouraging advices from abroad early firmness was followed by a certain amount of dullness.

In commodities basemetals weakened in sympathy with weak-end American advices copper being especially weak.

Liverpool wheat was firm especially near positions owing to the tight spot and near situation.

Covering by recent bears caused French franc to make a sharp recovery.

Wall Street opened steady and advanced quietly.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 3.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, May 24 £97 3/4
Monday, May 27 £97
Tuesday, May 28 £97
Wednesday, May 29 £97
Thursday, May 30 £97
Friday, May 31 £97 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 3.

3-30 p.m.

Markets were firm at first but the demand slackened afterwards. Gil tedgeds were steady and firm. Oil shares were weaker on continental selling.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£87 5/8) £87 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 7/8) £107 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 1/8) £112 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 3/8) £117 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 7/8) £105 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 3/8) £115 1/4

INDUSTRIALS.

British Homestores 7 per cent Preference cumulative (27-6) 27-6
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 3/8) 4 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) dol 4 1/8
Musical Industries (26-9) 25-3
Princhin Johnson (41-6) 41-6
Imperial Chemical (35-0) 35-0
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-6) 8-6
Woolsworth New Ford (115-0) 115-0
Realisation 1930 (£84 1/2) £84 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (43-6) 44-3
University Ordinary (30-1 1/2) 30-1 1/2
Ford Motors (35-0) 35-0
Cables and Wireless (7) 7
British American Tobacco (124-4 1/2) 122-6
Camera A (£7 5/8) £7 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (136-10 1/2) 136-10 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd. (17-4 1/2) 17-0
Distillers (93-7 1/2) 93-7 1/2
Bred and Dyers (9-0) 9-0
British Celanese (11-6) 11-6
J and P Coats Ordinary (64-10 1/2) 64-10 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (57-6) 57-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (5-6) 5-6
Western Limited Ordinary (13-1 1/2) 13-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (28) 28 1/8 Ex. Div.
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-7 1/2) 5-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Present Prices Reasonable

Bombay, May 30

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following report:—

We hinted in our report last week that a reaction was about due in America, but we little though it would be brought about by the startling decision of the Supreme Court.

Five hundred industrial codes have been invalidated by this decision and the faith of the public in the President's powers to bring about a general improvement under the Industrial Recovery Act has been badly shaken.

So far as cotton is concerned it is possible that the setback will only be temporary as Mr. Bankhead is quoted as saying that the Supreme Court's decision does not endanger the Agricultural Adjustment Administration or the Bankhead Act, and that the 12 cent loan will be made on this year's crop.

Up to now there has been some uncertainty with regard to the continuation of the 12 cent loan policy and even Mr. Bankhead's statement cannot be taken as final, as it is far more likely that Government will wait, as they did last year, till they see how the crop is turning out before committing themselves to a loan for another year.

DETRIMENTAL EFFECT

The Court's ruling is certain to have a detrimental effect on business generally for some time, but looking further ahead we think we shall see cotton prices back once more, over the 12 cent level, as the Roosevelt administration are pledged to keep prices up and will do everything in their power to achieve this object.

The local market has also declined in sympathy with America, and the weakest contract here has been new April May Broach.

Up to a day or two ago no interest whatsoever was being taken in ready cotton, but there are now signs of a fresh enquiry for Low Oomra and Bengal styles from exporters, and for some of the cheaper staple varieties from Mills.

Bombay stocks are 4 lakhs less than a year ago, and the total Indian crop for the current year is estimated at a million bales less than for the previous season, so we feel that the general statistical position here justifies purchases, preferably of New Crop Broach, which looks reasonable round the present level.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 3.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£86) £86 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97) £97 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113) £113
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/4) £108 1/2 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115 1/4) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1/4) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£111) £111 1/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (17-9) 17-9
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (30-0)

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£14) £14

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-6) 23-6
Gula Kelampong (23-9) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-0) 31-0

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (55-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (10-0) 10-0
Rio Tintos (£17) £16 3/4
East Rand Proprietory (51-0) 51-0
Rand Mines (162-6) 161-3

OIL SHARES.

Venczuela Persian (48-1 1/2) 49-6
Anglo Dutch (63-9) 63-1 1/2
Burma Oil (80-7 1/2) 79-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (4-3) 4-3
Shell Transport (72-6) 71-3
Royal Dutch (25 7/8) 25 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£48 3/4) £48
L M Ford (£17 7/8) £17 7/8
L N E R Defd (£5 7/8) £5 7/8
Southern Dutch (£22 7/8) £22 7/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£135 1/2) £135 1/2
London Board G Stock (£99 3/4) £99 3/4

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (278-9) 276-3
Goddar New (217-6) 217-6
Moddar New (80-0) 80-0
Sub Nigel (273-9) 271-3
Union Corporation (158-6) 157-6
Spring Mines Split Shares (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York June 3.

General Motors (dol 30) dol 30
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 1/8) dol 14 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 31 1/4) dol 31 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 85) dol 85 1/2

WORST CALAMITY IN HUMAN HISTORY

Continued From Page 5

Dufferin hospital was, completely destroyed.

Proctor Sims and his staff are safe. Out of ten Indian Army Clerical Corps at Western Command Office four survived. The question of evacuating British Military families is under consideration. The following dead are reported: Mrs. Elizabeth Lourentz, a relation of Hans Lourentz, Income-tax Department, Colombo; Albert Edward Todd, son of Mrs. Todd; Sheikh Mendah Jan Leidekopas.—A.P.

TINNED MILK FOR QUETTA

NATHIAGALI, June 3

Four waipiti 'planes with 1,400 lbs of tinned milk are leaving approximately at 10/15 hours and are expected to arrive the Quetta at 2/30 p.m. Thirteen aircraft containing civil medical unit and medical stores are leaving approximately at 12/00 hours and should arrive in Quetta between 4 and five hours.—A.P.

QUETTA RELIEF COMMITTEE

Appeal For Contributions

LAHORE, June 1.

Mr. Mukand Lal Puri, Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., writes:—

The disaster wrought by the earthquake at Quetta seems to be terrible in magnitude and extent. Though full details up to this time are not available, yet this visitation has exacted a heavy toll of life and razed to the ground property worth several crores. The Babu Mohalla which was inhabited mainly by the Punjabi Hindus is reported to have been demolished, and thousands of people have been rendered homeless and destitute. The deaths so far reported are more than 1000 in Quetta town alone. The number of persons injured, therefore, runs into several thousands. Under these tragic circumstances, it is the duty of every one of us to help the victims of this tragedy.

RELIEF COMMITTEE.

With a view to render prompt aid, a representative and influential committee of the Punjab Hindus has been formed with Hans Raj Ji as its president, and R. B. Capt. Dr. Maharaj Kishen and Lala Khushal Chand Khursand, editor, the Daily "Milap," Lahore, as its Secretaries. Fifteen students of the Dayanand Ayurvedic College with Dr. Asa Nand, M.B.-B.S., Vice-Principal of the Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Dr. Rallia Ram M.B.B.S., Dr. Wazir Chand and Lala Tara Chand Engineer have already been sent for administering relief. Mehta Sewan Mal, Updasahak Arya Pratinidhi Sabha who did such a good work in Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund has also been sent with a number of men. It is, however, contemplated to send other parties as soon as can be conveniently arranged.

DONATIONS.

The following donations so far have been received:—

(1) The Hon. Sir Gokul Chand Narang Rs. 500; (2) The Hon'ble Justice Bakhshi Tek Chand Rs. 200; (3) Mukand Lal Puri, Esq., Bar-at-Law Rs. 200; (4) L. Mehr Chand Mahajan Rs. 200; (5) R. B. Dr. Maharaj Krishan Rs. 200 and (6) The Punjab Co-operative Bank Ltd. Rs. 200.

Other donations when received will be duly acknowledged in the press from time to time.

I earnestly appeal to the Punjabis to come forward with offers of money and personal service to help forward this humanitarian work. Money for the relief of the sufferers may be sent either to the following persons:

1. Mahatma Hans Raj Ji, Tibba Farid, Lahore.

2. R. B. Dr. Maharaj Krishen, Temple Road, Lahore.

3 Lala Khushal Chand Khursand, Editor, the "Milap," Lahore, or

4. Deposited in any of the branches of the Punjab National Bank Ltd. Lahore in the name of the Punjab Quetta Relief Fund. The Bank has kindly agreed to transmit this money free of charge from any of its branches to the credit of the Punjab Quetta Relief Fund at its Head Office.

Those who want to volunteer their services for the aid of the sufferers should also correspond with any of the abovementioned gentlemen.

I hope the Punjabis will give a proof of their large hearted sympathy and active brotherly feeling on this occasion as they have done on similar other occasions.—A. P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 3-6-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 88.deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.96 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.74 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 770 miles away apparently aftershock of the Quetta earthquake was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 14 hours 49 minutes (I. S. T.) on Sunday, the 2nd June, 1935.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 3-6-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.030 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 85.5 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.1 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 92.4 degrees 1.6 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 81.9 degrees 2.0 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 70 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W N W
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 106 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4
Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month 0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the year 0.02 inches
Weather remarks: Slight drizzle.

DISASTROUS 'PINDI BLAZE

Twenty Shops Destroyed Before Fire Could Be Controlled

RAWALPINDI, June 3.

The entire town was awakened from slumber in the early hours of this morning by a fire alarm bell, announcing the news of a huge fire in Raja Bazar, the chief bazar in the town.

Smoke coming out of a confectioner's shop, soon developed into a heavy conflagration and six shops were completely burnt before the Municipal fire-engine arrived. The cantonment fire brigade did a lot of service in extinguishing the fire, which was spreading rapidly till 10 a.m. About 20 shops were destroyed completely, before the fire was controlled.

Total damage to property is estimated at Rs. five lakhs. Some of the big shops that were burnt were insured.

Up till now, no loss of life is reported.—United Press.

WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE

The April number of the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" of the League of Nations, recently published, gives, in addition to the recurrent tables, information concerning the value of world trade and trade by countries 1929-1934, trade balances, world gold reserves and merchant marine.

The calculation of the value of world trade in 1934, based on provisional figures for the great majority of statistical areas, has now been made and gives slightly more favourable results than the estimates based on returns from seventy-five countries given each month. World exports, according to this wider-based estimate, were about 3 per cent lower in 1934 than in 1933. The exports from South and North America and Asia were slightly higher; European exports were lower by 5 per cent and those of Africa by 10 per cent.

The estimated gold value of world trade in February 1935 showed the normal seasonal decrease—February is a short month—and reached the lowest point yet touched, 31.4 per cent of the average for 1929. Compared with February 1934, however, the decrease is only about 1.5 per cent.

European imports in February 1935 were down about 7 per cent, as compared with February 1934; North American imports increased 17 per cent; those of Asia, 11 per cent; and Oceania, 7 per cent. Exports from Oceania, however, decreased by 23 per cent.

The latest figures for tonnage under construction show a continuation of the very rapid increase in Germany. The figures for the last five quarters in thousands of gross tons measurement are as follows: 1934, end of March, 82.7; June, 92.1; September, 120.8; December, 139.6; 1935, end of March, 194.8. The British figures are also higher than a year ago: 555.8, as compared with 481.4. There has been an increase also in France, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands; the world figures are about 18 per cent higher than at the end of March 1934.

The total visible gold reserves of the world (apart from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) increased by about 154 million old U.S. gold dollars during the first quarter of 1935.

The most important increases during this quarter were: the United States of America, 195 million dollars; Union of South Africa, 21 million dollars; France, 20 million dollars; a slight increase has been recorded also in Japan, the United Kingdom and Canada. In Switzerland, reserves decreased by 38 million dollars; in Belgium, by 34 million dollars; in the Netherlands, by 11 million dollars; and in Yugoslavia, by 9 million dollars; the reserves of all other countries remained almost unchanged.

Such indices of industrial activity for February as were available are reassuring. They show an increase in Canada, Chile, Denmark, Italy and Norway; in France there is no change and in the Netherlands a very slight falling-off. For the month of February, these indices are a safer guide than the direct production statistics, as owing to the manner of their calculation they are not affected by the smaller number of days.—"LL.O. Bulletin."

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1935

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

Severe 'Quake Shock Rocks Quetta Again

BUILDINGS COMPLETELY WRECKED

QUETTA, June 2.

Another severe earthquake shock lasting 45 seconds occurred shortly before 3 this afternoon completing the wreckage of some buildings.

For about ten minutes the tremours continued. People rushed out and clouds of dust could be seen in every direction. It is stated that several persons had narrow escapes.

It is reported that the tunnel at Kolhapur subsided. In that case the evacuation of refugees by train might be seriously interrupted as the block may not be easily removable.—A. P.

KOLPUR RAILWAY TUNNEL SUBSIDES

Quetta Bazar May Be Blown Up To Prevent Disease

LAHORE, June 2.

An unconfirmed report has just reached here that the railway tunnel at Kolpur has subsided due to a fresh earthquake shock and that the railway communication to Quetta has been interrupted.

The special correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" at Quetta wiring to his paper on Sunday morning about the earthquake of the 31st says, "In one terrible second 20,000 lives have been lost. Twenty thousand troops, British and Indian, were immediately mobilised as it proved to be the most opportune moment for looting and the wild tribesmen from the surrounding hills were beginning to enter the city to loot it. Some were actually caught redhanded. Martial law has been proclaimed. Troops are guarding the place at strategic points."

"According to one estimate", the Correspondent adds" 20,000 are dead. The dead have been given the last rites and none can say how many bodies are still under the ruins. In fact it is not humanly possibly to excavate acres upon acres of the ruins for finding out those buried under the debris.

"It would not be surprising if the whole of the Indian bazaar is blown up to prevent it disease taking an additional toll of the balance of the population."—A. P.

MORE 'PLANES RUSH TO QUETTA

LAHORE, June 3.

Information has been received here to the effect that Pandit Bhim Sen Vidyalankar, a prominent Arya Samajist, has been killed in the Quetta earthquake.

Four aeroplanes with 1,000 pounds of medicines were sent to Karachi from Lahore yesterday. Another batch of 200 students of the Medical College with five doctors left for Quetta this morning. 200 policemen from Frontier also left by the same train. The relief parties are warned against the scarcity of foodstuff and accommodation in the area affected by the earthquake.

The Lahore Station was crowded to its utmost capacity this morning on account of the information previously circulated about the arrival of refugees from Quetta. The whole station yard was filled with wailings and lamentations of the relations of the victims when the Karachi Mail with some injured persons arrived. A special train with 2,000 injured will arrive this afternoon.—United Press.

As a result of a severe heat wave, Kunwar Pam, a postman attached to the Siwan post office died of sun stroke.

Quetta Casualties Feared To Be Fifty Thousand

20,000 Corpses Rotting Beneath Debris

Survivor Who Reaches Bombay Tells Ghastly Tale

BOMBAY, Monday.

An official report issued from Simla on Sunday afternoon leaves the impression that the actual deaths caused by the earthquake in Quetta and the outlying districts may be in the neighbourhood of 50,000.

Twenty thousand corpses are buried under the debris and there is no hope of rescuing any more living.

Corpses extricated and buried number several thousands, while those in the outlying districts Kalat and Mustang and all villages between Quetta and Kalat have been destroyed.

FIRST SURVIVOR IN BOMBAY

"A reverberating boom as of thundering cannon and then a crash of timber and bricks over my head. When I opened my eyes, I was in a hospital. "There they told me of the earthquake."

This was the cryptic description of the first man who arrived in Bombay from Quetta, having miraculously escaped from the jaws of death.

Seven members of his family perished in the same crash when the building in which he resided came down like a house of cards.

"My family is no more," he said with tears in his eyes.

When asked as to what was the extent of the tragedy, he said: "Fourteen annas in the rupee have been destroyed." This pithy remark errs, perhaps, on the side of leniency, for the actual damage seems to be even greater.

"Every one who has lost his nearest and dearest has to bear this tragedy with fortitude. I thank God I am able to come away from that harrowing scene and am living to tell this tale. The very thought of the whole disaster has nearly unhinged my brain.

"I comfort myself with the sole thought that thousands of other unfortunate persons are now facing a worse calamity."

This gentleman, received a stunning blow on his head from falling timber and lost consciousness. He miraculously escaped further danger and was removed in an unconscious condition to an emergency hospital. After he regained consciousness, he made a futile search for the other members of his family. He found the dead bodies of some. The others were missing. He came to Bombay on a relief train.

FRESH SHOCKS IN QUETTA

According to latest telegrams from Quetta the town felt another earthquake shock, lasting for 45 seconds, on Sunday afternoon.

In order to prevent looting and plunder, Martial Law has been declared in Quetta and the town has been sealed under military guard from Sunday.

It is impossible to obtain the exact figures of the dead and injured but it is estimated that 200 Britishers and nearly 70 per cent. of Quetta's Indian population have perished.

OFFICIAL FIGURES OF 'QUAKE VICTIMS

SIMLA, June 2.

The following official statement about the Quetta earthquake was issued this afternoon. based on official messages received upto midday to-day:—

(a) Material damage (1) Quetta city. The whole city has been destroyed and is being sealed under military guard from to-day by medical advice. It is estimated that 20,000 corpses remain buried under the debris and there is no hope of rescue of anymore living. Corpses extracted and buried number several thousands. The exact figures are not obtainable. There are about 10,000 Indian survivors including 4,000 injured.

(2) In the civil area all houses have been razed to the ground except the Government House which is partially standing in ruins. The church and the club are both in ruins as also the Murree brewery.

(3) In cantonment area one quarter has been destroyed, the remaining three quarters had been slightly damaged, but are inhabitable. The most damage is in R.A.F. area were barracks have been destroyed and only six out of 27 machines are serviceable.

(4) The railway area has been destroyed.

(5) Hanna road and staff college area are not damaged.

(6) Surrounding villages have been destroyed with it is feared very heavy casualties, but the number is not yet ascertainable. Military parties are being sent out to investigate and render help.

Outlying Districts

(7) In the outlying districts as already reported Kalat and Mastung are reported to have been razed to the ground with very heavy casualties. All villages between Quetta and Kalat are also reported to have been destroyed.

Loralai and Chaman are known to be safe and no information has been received of any damage at Fort Sandeman which appears also to have been outside the orbit of the earthquake.

Messages received from Kandahar show that the area escaped entirely.

Relief Work & Supply

The whole control of supply has been assumed by the Western Command who are rationing the civil population and arrangements are being made to send food and collect the number of casualties in the villages in the district. The Indian Military Hospital treated 3,500 patients during the last 24 hours. The Cantonment hospital treated over

(Continued on Page 10.)

MONSOON MAY COME SOON

Slight Sprinkle And Rain In Malabar Foretell Early Break In City

BOMBAY, Monday.

Residents of Bombay may expect relief, within a very short time, from the sweltering heat, that has overwhelmed the City during the past three weeks.

The first welcome sign of the coming monsoon was signalled this morning at the Colaba observatory when a few drops of rain fell at Colaba, though the quantity was too small to be measured.

The monsoon has advanced as far as the Malabar coast and it may break in Bombay at any time.

"According to the weather report from Poona, the monsoon has advanced into the Arabian Sea as far north as 12 degrees latitude," said Dr. S. C. Roy, the official meteorologist, when interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle."

"Malabar has had a few light showers. A few drops of rain also fell at Colaba this morning at about 7 a.m. but the amount was too small to be measured. The prospects of the Monsoon in Bombay appear, therefore," he continued, "very bright and we may expect welcome showers to bring relief to the citizens of Bombay very soon."

Yesterday afternoon the maximum temperature in the city was 92.4 degrees F, which was about 2 degrees above the normal. The minimum temperature last night was also 2 degrees above the normal.

"BOMBAY IS SAFE"

No Earthquakes Likely Here Says Expert Who Records The Shocks

Asked whether he could explain the causes of the recent earthquake in Quetta, Dr. S. C. Roy, Official Meteorologist at Colaba, where the shocks are recorded, pointed out that the region stretching from Assam to the North-West Frontier contiguous to the Himalayas was an earthquake region.

Even before the Bihar tragedy, there were earthquakes at Dharamsala and Kashmir, he added.

"Supposing there were to be earthquakes in Bombay and Calcutta," said our representative.

"Don't talk of earthquakes in Bombay and Calcutta. We are safe," was the reply.

TWO BURNING TRAGEDIES

BOMBAY, Monday.

Ahmedkhan Dawoodkhan (2-1/2 years) upset a pot of boiling 'dhal' on May 14 last in his room at Parsi Gully, Nul Bazaar.

Eleven days later he was admitted to the J. J. Hospital. He succumbed to the injuries on Sunday.

A six-year-old girl named Malatibai Ambaji accidentally fell into the ashes thrown outside a bakery situated at Prabhadevi, Parel, on Saturday last.

When she was taken out, it was found that she had sustained severe burns on hands, feet and abdomen.

She died later in the day.

A Washington message states that the officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration declared that the extension of 12 cents cotton loans to cover the 1935 crop may be affected by the Supreme Court's rulings.

Film "Shooting" At V. T. Platform

G. I. P. Railway Gives Facilities To Bombay Talkies

BOMBAY, Monday.

Bombay Talkies is making a bid for the record production of the year, in its first picture, which presents the spirit of youth and the raging conflict between the old and the new, the traditional and the modern.

A special 'de luxe' train furnished and designed for the picture has been supplied by the G. I. P. Railway and a fleet of directors, cameramen and actors, under the guidance of Mr. Himansu Rai, production Director, are busy to-day shooting railway sequences at the Victoria Terminus.

Platform No. 9 exclusively kept at the disposal of Bombay Talkies, is buzzing with activity as the scenes are "shot" for the picture "Jawani-ki-Hava."

The famous trio, Mr. Himansu Rai, Mr. Niranjan Pai, Director, who have produced author, and Herr Franz Ostend, films of international reputation like the "Light of Asia," "Shiraz" and "Throw of Dice," have again come together and, every effort is being made to bring out a picture which will find an honourable place for Bombay Talkies in the international field.

Broken Traditions

Mr. Raisaheb Chunilal, General Manager, and Sir Richard Temple, one of the Directors have taken a keen interest in the production and have offered the fullest co-operation with the studio executives, in producing the best picture of the year.

Photography is kept in charge of Herr Josef Weirshingmand, Sound-Recording in charge of Mr. Hartley.

The Bombay Talkies, in the production of this picture, have broken tradition and no energy is spared to maintain the standard of production.

Miss Devika Rani stars in the film, as the modern, educated widely travelled daughter of a Bombay millionaire, who has decided on the future partner in life of his daughter, much against her wish.

The story revolves round the refusal of the daughter to marry the man who has been chosen for her. The interest is enhanced, when she launches forth on the voyage of life, with a city clerk who has won her heart.

Miss Devika Rani is supported by Miss Monika Reka, a niece of Sir Albion Banerjee. Mr. Najam-Ul-Hassan Sheikh, an advocate of Delhi and a distinguished graduate of the Punjab University plays the role of the clerk.

Team Spirit.

The co-operation and the team spirit displayed by all the actors have not only contributed towards speeding up production, but also towards efficiency in the picture. A half-hour's stay on the platform where the "shooting" is in progress, will convince any one that the Bombay Talkies have on their staff, the most enlightened and distinguished group of personalities in every department.

Our representative was considerably surprised to find Messrs Himansu Rai, Niranjan Pai and Raisaheb Chunilal playing in the crowd, and was told that the Bombay Talkies did not make any distinction between the bigger part and the smaller parts. Nor was it a question of any superiority complex. Everybody was willing to contribute his or her little mite to make the picture a success.

A noteworthy feature, is that they have secured the services of Miss Korshed Homji, a distinguished Parsi musician as their Music Director.

With such a batch of skilled artistes and technicians at their service, the Bombay Talkies have in addition equipped their studio with the latest appliances.

Unique Studio Build-Ups.

For this picture alone, they have built up within the studio itself, a special train, platforms complete with station equipment for shooting further scenes, as almost the entire action takes place in a railway compartment and partly in a running train.

Nowhere in India has such a setting been built and in Europe, only perhaps for the well-known films, "The Shanghai Express" and "The Rome Express," special trains were built up in the studio itself.

The G.I.P. Railway authorities extended their full co-operation and Mr. Ivy. Asst. Traffic Manager, was present throughout the production to-day.

JAP LADY IN CAR SMASH

Collision At Kennedy Bridge Causes Injuries To Three

BOMBAY, Monday.

Three Japanese were injured in a motor smash this morning at Kennedy Bridge.

Among them was Mrs Wekida, a Japanese lady. who sustained a fractured leg.

It appears that a taxi conveying three Japanese passengers was coming down Gowalia Tank Road towards Opera House when it skidded as the drizzle which fell this morning had rendered the roadway slippery.

When the car skidded the driver swerved it towards the left but before the rear wheels of the car got off the centre of the road, it was bumped into by another car travelling towards Gowalia Tank.

The impact shattered the wind screen and splinters cut the two Japanese gentlemen. The lady sustained a fracture of the leg.

Inspector Sawant of the Lamington Road arrived on the scene and instituted inquiries.

The injured were first removed to the J.J. Hospital and later to St. George's Hospital.

FRONTIER POLICE RELIEF PARTY

NATHIAGALI, June 2.

In response to a request from Baluchistan a party of 200 police from North Western Frontier Province districts, equipped with tents and conducted by Mr. Rich of the Indian Police left N.W.F.P. to-day and is proceeding by rail to Quetta.—A.P.

The "ekkawalas" of Barh are reported to have struck work and have ceased plying "ekkas" for hire since Thursday last as a protest against enhanced Municipal taxation on ekkas.

CONGRESS & LOCAL BODIES

Asaf Ali Stresses Importance Of Concentrating On Provincial Elections

NEW DELHI, June 2.

Utmost importance was attached to Congress concentrating in the provincial elections with a view to secure clear and popular majorities in the provinces as well as in the centre by Mr. Asaf Ali, M.L.A. in the course of his address at the Bulandshahr District Political Conference.

Mr. Asaf Ali observed that as the elections to the local bodies form the foundation for all elections the Congress should in no case overlook the local bodies.

Referring to the work of the Congress party in the Assembly Mr. Asaf Ali contended that the advent of the Congress party into the Assembly fully justified a reorientation of the Congress policy in regard to council entry.

Need Of Hour.

Mr. Asaf Ali said that the need of the hour was to relieve unemployment among the educated classes. He suggested that parents who spend anything between 15 to 25 thousand on each boy by sending him abroad for education could pool together their resources and finance some carefully laid schemes.

He suggested the taking on hand by such people of a scheme like a well organised bureau of commercial and industrial information which would collect data scientifically and investigate into the possibilities of various industries. Such information, he said, would be for the benefit of seekers of such information and would tend to the promotion of a corporate effort to industrialise the country.

He said that if the Government of the country failed in the discharge of their duty in this matter, the farseeing parents and patriotic Indians, with plenty of experience, should voluntarily undertake such a work.—A. P.

KING'S COLOUR TO R. I. NAVY

SIMLA, June 2.

According to a Government communique H. M. the King has graciously been pleased to announce his intention of presenting a King's Colour to the Royal Indian Navy of a design identical with that approved for the Royal Navy in 1924 and subsequently also approved for the navies of the Dominions and for the New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy.

On the occasion of His Majesty's birthday and the commemoration of the completion of the twenty-fifth year of His Majesty's reign, the King has graciously been pleased to approve that the following regiments, battalions and corps shall in future enjoy the distinction of "Royal":—

2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse)
2nd Battalion (Ludhiana Sikhs) 11th Regiment.
3rd Battalion (Sikhs), 12th Frontier Force Regiment. and Sikhs) 11th Sikh Regiment.

These units shall in future be designated as:—

2nd Royal Lancers (Gardner's Horse)
2nd Royal Battalion (Ludhiana Siks) 11th Sikh Regiment.
3rd Royal Battalion (Sikhs), 12th Frontier Force Regiment and Royal Indian Army Service Corps.—A. P.

NAGPUR MAIL DERAILED

Twenty-five Passengers Slightly Injured

RANCHI, June 2.

Bengal Nagpur Railway No. 128 was derailed between Gaurenthdhan and Garhajaipur Station due to heavy storm.

25 persons were slightly injured. —A.P.

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